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(54) Title: HUMAN TRANSLOCATION ASSOCIATED PROTEIN (57) Abstract <p>The present invention provides a human translocation associated protein (Gp25L-H) and polynucleotides which identify and encode Gp25L-H. The invention also provides expression vectors, host cells, antibodies and antagonists. The invention also provides methods for the prevention and treatment of diseases associated with expression of Gp25L-H, as well as diagnostic assays.</p>		

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HUMAN TRANSLOCATION ASSOCIATED PROTEIN

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to nucleic acid and amino acid sequences of a new translocation associated protein and to the use of these sequences in the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of disorders associated with protein processing and maturation.

BACKGROUND ART

The endoplasmic reticulum (ER) of the eukaryotic cell plays a pivotal role in the tissue-specific production, translocation, and modification of a variety of secreted and membrane bound proteins (Palade, G. (1975) Science 189:347-358). The majority of these proteins are targeted to the membrane of the ER during translation and are either transported across or inserted into the ER membrane via channels known as translocation sites (translocons). Additional luminal and membrane-associated proteins in the ER are involved in chaperoning nascent proteins during assembly and presenting proteins to the translocation and segregation apparatus of the ER and Golgi. These include translocon associated proteins (TRAPs) and translocating chain-associating membrane proteins (TRAMs).

Calnexin, an integral membrane calcium binding phosphoprotein of the ER, transiently associates with several membrane glycoproteins during their maturation in the endoplasmic reticulum. These glycoproteins include MHC, T-cell receptor, and membrane immunoglobulins (Ig) (Parlati, F. et al. (1995) J. Biol. Chem. 270:244-253). If these glycoproteins are misassembled, (e.g. MHC synthesized without B2-microglobulin), calnexin retains them within the ER. In this role, calnexin functions as a component of the cell quality control system (Bergeron, J.J.M., et al. (1994) Trends Biochem. Sci. 19:124-128).

Other proteins have been isolated from the rough microsomal fraction of a canine pancreatic extract which are complexed with calnexin and are presumed to also function in translocation and maturation of nascent proteins in the ER or Golgi (Wada, I. et al. (1991) J. Biol. Chem. 266:19599-19610). Among these proteins is a small transmembrane glycoprotein gp25L. Unlike calnexin, gp25L is not a calcium binding protein. Gp25L contains one potential asn-linked glycosylation site, an N-terminal signal sequence, and a transmembrane domain near the C-terminus. A TRAP-like protein similar to gp25L was identified in the intermediate pituitary of Xenopus laevis (Holthius, J.C.M. et al. (1995) Biochem J. 312:205-213). Transcription of the gene encoding the TRAP-like protein was closely coordinated with transcription of the gene encoding the prohormone pro-opiomelanocortin. The transcriptional regulation of the TRAP-like protein in specialized secretory cells suggests its role in the early steps of prohormone

biosynthesis (Holthius, supra). Recently, a gene encoding a protein with homology to gp25L, designated gp25L2, was identified in a human liver cDNA library (GenBank GI 996057; unpublished).

Disruption of the protein secretory process is the hallmark of numerous diseases, particularly of the endocrine, digestive, and immune systems. Discovery of a new translocation associated protein and the polynucleotides which encode it satisfies a need in the art by providing new compositions useful in diagnosing and treating disorders associated with protein processing and maturation.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

The invention features a new human translocation associated protein hereinafter designated Gp25L-H and characterized as having similarity to human gp25L2, canine gp25L, and Xenopus TRAP-like protein.

Accordingly, the invention features a substantially purified Gp25L-H having the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1.

One aspect of the invention features isolated and substantially purified polynucleotides that encode Gp25L-H. In a particular aspect, the polynucleotide is the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:2.

The invention also relates to a polynucleotide sequence comprising the complement of SEQ ID NO:2 or variants thereof. In addition, the invention features polynucleotide sequences which hybridize under stringent conditions to SEQ ID NO:2.

The invention additionally features nucleic acid sequences encoding fragments, portions, or complementary sequences of the polynucleotides encoding Gp25L-H, and expression vectors and host cells comprising polynucleotides that encode Gp25L-H. The invention also features antibodies which bind specifically to Gp25L-H, and pharmaceutical compositions comprising substantially purified Gp25L-H. The invention also features antagonists of Gp25L-H. The invention also features a method for producing Gp25L-H and a method for detecting a polynucleotide which encodes Gp25L-H. The invention also features a method for treating a disorder associated with protein processing and maturation by administering Gp25L-H. The invention also features a method for treating cancer by administering an antagonist of Gp25L-H.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

Figures 1A and 1B show the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:1) and nucleic acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:2) of Gp25L-H. The alignment was produced using MacDNASIS PRO™ software (Hitachi Software Engineering Co., Ltd., San Bruno, CA).

Figures 2A and 2B show the amino acid sequence alignment among Gp25L-H (SEQ ID NO:1), human gp25L2 (GI 996057, SEQ ID NO:3), canine gp25L (GI 848, SEQ ID NO:4) and Xenopus TRAP-like protein (GI 1063411, SEQ ID NO:5). The alignment was produced using the multisequence alignment program of DNASTAR™ software (DNASTAR Inc, Madison WI).

5 Figures 3A and 3B show the hydrophobicity plots (MacDNASIS PRO software) for Gp25L-H (SEQ ID NO: 1) and canine gp25L protein (GI 848, SEQ ID NO:4). The positive X axis reflects amino acid position, and the negative Y axis, hydrophobicity.

MODES FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Before the present proteins, nucleotide sequences, and methods are described, it is
10 understood that this invention is not limited to the particular methodology, protocols, cell lines, vectors, and reagents described as these may vary. It is also to be understood that the terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only, and is not intended to limit the scope of the present invention which will be limited only by the appended claims.

It must be noted that as used herein and in the appended claims, the singular forms “a”,
15 “an”, and “the” include plural reference unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. Thus, for example, reference to “a host cell” includes a plurality of such host cells, reference to the “antibody” is a reference to one or more antibodies and equivalents thereof known to those skilled in the art, and so forth.

Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same
20 meanings as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. Although any methods and materials similar or equivalent to those described herein can be used in the practice or testing of the present invention, the preferred methods, devices, and materials are now described. All publications mentioned herein are incorporated herein by reference for the purpose of describing and disclosing the cell lines, vectors, and methodologies
25 which are reported in the publications which might be used in connection with the invention. Nothing herein is to be construed as an admission that the invention is not entitled to antedate such disclosure by virtue of prior invention.

DEFINITIONS

“Nucleic acid sequence” as used herein refers to an oligonucleotide, nucleotide, or
30 polynucleotide, and fragments or portions thereof, and to DNA or RNA of genomic or synthetic origin which may be single- or double-stranded, and represent the sense or antisense strand. Similarly, “amino acid sequence” as used herein refers to an oligopeptide, peptide, polypeptide, or protein sequence, and fragments or portions thereof, and to naturally occurring or synthetic

molecules.

Where "amino acid sequence" is recited herein to refer to an amino acid sequence of a naturally occurring protein molecule, "amino acid sequence" and like terms, such as "polypeptide" or "protein" are not meant to limit the amino acid sequence to the complete, native amino acid sequence associated with the recited protein molecule.

"Peptide nucleic acid", as used herein, refers to a molecule which comprises an oligomer to which an amino acid residue, such as lysine, and an amino group have been added. These small molecules, also designated anti-gene agents, stop transcript elongation by binding to their complementary strand of nucleic acid (Nielsen, P.E. et al. (1993) *Anticancer Drug Des.* 8:53-63).

Gp25L-H, as used herein, refers to the amino acid sequences of substantially purified Gp25L-H obtained from any species, particularly mammalian, including bovine, ovine, porcine, murine, equine, and preferably human, from any source whether natural, synthetic, semi-synthetic, or recombinant.

"Consensus", as used herein, refers to a nucleic acid sequence which has been resequenced to resolve uncalled bases, or which has been extended using XL-PCR™ (Perkin Elmer, Norwalk, CT) in the 5' and/or the 3' direction and resequenced, or which has been assembled from the overlapping sequences of more than one Incyte clone using the GELVIEW™ Fragment Assembly system (GCG, Madison, WI), or which has been both extended and assembled.

A "variant" of Gp25L-H, as used herein, refers to an amino acid sequence that is altered by one or more amino acids. The variant may have "conservative" changes, wherein a substituted amino acid has similar structural or chemical properties, e.g., replacement of leucine with isoleucine. More rarely, a variant may have "nonconservative" changes, e.g., replacement of a glycine with a tryptophan. Similar minor variations may also include amino acid deletions or insertions, or both. Guidance in determining which amino acid residues may be substituted, inserted, or deleted without abolishing biological or immunological activity may be found using computer programs well known in the art, for example, DNASTAR software.

A "deletion", as used herein, refers to a change in either amino acid or nucleotide sequence in which one or more amino acid or nucleotide residues, respectively, are absent.

An "insertion" or "addition", as used herein, refers to a change in an amino acid or nucleotide sequence resulting in the addition of one or more amino acid or nucleotide residues, respectively, as compared to the naturally occurring molecule.

A "substitution", as used herein, refers to the replacement of one or more amino acids or

nucleotides by different amino acids or nucleotides, respectively.

The term "biologically active", as used herein, refers to a protein having structural, regulatory, or biochemical functions of a naturally occurring molecule. Likewise, "immunologically active" refers to the capability of the natural, recombinant, or synthetic Gp25L-H, or any oligopeptide thereof, to induce a specific immune response in appropriate animals or cells and to bind with specific antibodies.

The term "agonist", as used herein, refers to a molecule which when bound to Gp25L-H increases the amount of, or prolongs the duration of, the activity of Gp25L-H. Agonists may include proteins, nucleic acids, carbohydrates, or any other molecules which bind to Gp25L-H.

10 The term "antagonist", as used herein, refers to a molecule which, when bound to Gp25L-H, decreases the biological or immunological activity of Gp25L-H. Antagonists may include proteins, nucleic acids, carbohydrates, or any other molecules which bind to Gp25L-H.

The term "modulate", as used herein, refers to a change or an alteration in the biological activity of Gp25L-H. Modulation may be an increase or a decrease in protein activity, a change in binding characteristics, or any other change in the biological, functional or immunological properties of Gp25L-H.

The term "mimetic", as used herein, refers to a molecule, the structure of which is developed from knowledge of the structure of Gp25L-H or portions thereof and, as such, is able to effect some or all of the actions of translocation associated protein-like molecules.

20 The term "derivative", as used herein, refers to the chemical modification of a nucleic acid encoding Gp25L-H or the encoded Gp25L-H. Illustrative of such modifications would be replacement of hydrogen by an alkyl, acyl, or amino group. A nucleic acid derivative would encode a polypeptide which retains essential biological characteristics of the natural molecule.

The term "substantially purified", as used herein, refers to nucleic or amino acid sequences that are removed from their natural environment, isolated or separated, and are at least 60% free, preferably 75% free, and most preferably 90% free from other components with which they are naturally associated.

"Amplification" as used herein refers to the production of additional copies of a nucleic acid sequence and is generally carried out using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) technologies well known in the art (Dieffenbach, C.W. and G.S. Dveksler (1995) PCR Primer, a Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Press, Plainview, NY).

The term "hybridization", as used herein, refers to any process by which a strand of nucleic acid binds with a complementary strand through base pairing.

The term "hybridization complex", as used herein, refers to a complex formed between two nucleic acid sequences by virtue of the formation of hydrogen binds between complementary G and C bases and between complementary A and T bases; these hydrogen bonds may be further stabilized by base stacking interactions. The two complementary nucleic acid sequences
5 hydrogen bond in an antiparallel configuration. A hybridization complex may be formed in solution (e.g., C_0t or R_0t analysis) or between one nucleic acid sequence present in solution and another nucleic acid sequence immobilized on a solid support (e.g., membranes, filters, chips, pins or glass slides to which cells have been fixed for in situ hybridization).

The terms "complementary" or "complementarity", as used herein, refer to the natural
10 binding of polynucleotides under permissive salt and temperature conditions by base-pairing. For example, for the sequence "A-G-T" binds to the complementary sequence "T-C-A". Complementarity between two single-stranded molecules may be "partial", in which only some of the nucleic acids bind, or it may be complete when total complementarity exists between the single stranded molecules. The degree of complementarity between nucleic acid strands has
15 significant effects on the efficiency and strength of hybridization between nucleic acid strands. This is of particular importance in amplification reactions, which depend upon binding between nucleic acids strands.

The term "homology", as used herein, refers to a degree of complementarity. There may be partial homology or complete homology (i.e., identity). A partially complementary sequence
20 is one that at least partially inhibits an identical sequence from hybridizing to a target nucleic acid; it is referred to using the functional term "substantially homologous." The inhibition of hybridization of the completely complementary sequence to the target sequence may be examined using a hybridization assay (Southern or northern blot, solution hybridization and the like) under conditions of low stringency. A substantially homologous sequence or probe will compete for
25 and inhibit the binding (i.e., the hybridization) of a completely homologous sequence or probe to the target sequence under conditions of low stringency. This is not to say that conditions of low stringency are such that non-specific binding is permitted; low stringency conditions require that the binding of two sequences to one another be a specific (i.e., selective) interaction. The absence of non-specific binding may be tested by the use of a second target sequence which lacks
30 even a partial degree of complementarity (e.g., less than about 30% identity); in the absence of non-specific binding, the probe will not hybridize to the second non-complementary target sequence.

As known in the art, numerous equivalent conditions may be employed to comprise either

low or high stringency conditions. Factors such as the length and nature (DNA, RNA, base composition) of the sequence, nature of the target (DNA, RNA, base composition, presence in solution or immobilization, etc.), and the concentration of the salts and other components (e.g., the presence or absence of formamide, dextran sulfate and/or polyethylene glycol) are considered
5 and the hybridization solution may be varied to generate conditions of either low or high stringency different from, but equivalent to, the above listed conditions.

The term "stringent conditions", as used herein, is the "stringency" which occurs within a range from about $T_m - 5^\circ\text{C}$ (5°C below the melting temperature (T_m) of the probe) to about 20°C to 25°C below T_m . As will be understood by those of skill in the art, the stringency of
10 hybridization may be altered in order to identify or detect identical or related polynucleotide sequences.

The term "antisense", as used herein, refers to nucleotide sequences which are complementary to a specific DNA or RNA sequence. The term "antisense strand" is used in reference to a nucleic acid strand that is complementary to the "sense" strand. Antisense
15 molecules may be produced by any method, including synthesis by ligating the gene(s) of interest in a reverse orientation to a viral promoter which permits the synthesis of a complementary strand. Once introduced into a cell, this transcribed strand combines with natural sequences produced by the cell to form duplexes. These duplexes then block either the further transcription or translation. In this manner, mutant phenotypes may be generated. The designation "negative"
20 is sometimes used in reference to the antisense strand, and "positive" is sometimes used in reference to the sense strand.

The term "portion", as used herein, with regard to a protein (as in "a portion of a given protein") refers to fragments of that protein. The fragments may range in size from four amino acid residues to the entire amino acid sequence minus one amino acid. Thus, a protein
25 "comprising at least a portion of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1" encompasses the full-length human Gp25L-H and fragments thereof.

"Transformation", as defined herein, describes a process by which exogenous DNA enters and changes a recipient cell. It may occur under natural or artificial conditions using various methods well known in the art. Transformation may rely on any known method for the insertion
30 of foreign nucleic acid sequences into a prokaryotic or eukaryotic host cell. The method is selected based on the host cell being transformed and may include, but is not limited to, viral infection, electroporation, lipofection, and particle bombardment. Such "transformed" cells include stably transformed cells in which the inserted DNA is capable of replication either as an

autonomously replicating plasmid or as part of the host chromosome. They also include cells which transiently express the inserted DNA or RNA for limited periods of time.

The term "antigenic determinant", as used herein, refers to that portion of a molecule that makes contact with a particular antibody (i.e., an epitope). When a protein or fragment of a protein is used to immunize a host animal, numerous regions of the protein may induce the production of antibodies which bind specifically to a given region or three-dimensional structure on the protein; these regions or structures are referred to as antigenic determinants. An antigenic determinant may compete with the intact antigen (i.e., the immunogen used to elicit the immune response) for binding to an antibody.

10 The terms "specific binding" or "specifically binding", as used herein, in reference to the interaction of an antibody and a protein or peptide, mean that the interaction is dependent upon the presence of a particular structure (i.e., the antigenic determinant or epitope) on the protein; in other words, the antibody is recognizing and binding to a specific protein structure rather than to proteins in general. For example, if an antibody is specific for epitope "A", the presence of a protein containing epitope A (or free, unlabeled A) in a reaction containing labeled "A" and the antibody will reduce the amount of labeled A bound to the antibody.

The term "sample", as used herein, is used in its broadest sense. A biological sample suspected of containing nucleic acid encoding Gp25L-H or fragments thereof may comprise a cell, chromosomes isolated from a cell (e.g., a spread of metaphase chromosomes), genomic DNA (in solution or bound to a solid support such as for Southern analysis), RNA (in solution or bound to a solid support such as for northern analysis), cDNA (in solution or bound to a solid support), an extract from cells or a tissue, and the like.

The term "correlates with expression of a polynucleotide", as used herein, indicates that the detection of the presence of ribonucleic acid that is similar to SEQ ID NO:2 by northern analysis is indicative of the presence of mRNA encoding Gp25L-H in a sample and thereby correlates with expression of the transcript from the polynucleotide encoding the protein.

"Alterations" in the polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO:2, as used herein, comprise any alteration in the sequence of polynucleotides encoding Gp25L-H including deletions, insertions, and point mutations that may be detected using hybridization assays. Included within this definition is the detection of alterations to the genomic DNA sequence which encodes Gp25L-H (e.g., by alterations in the pattern of restriction fragment length polymorphisms capable of hybridizing to SEQ ID NO:2), the inability of a selected fragment of SEQ ID NO:2 to hybridize to a sample of genomic DNA (e.g., using allele-specific oligonucleotide probes), and improper or

unexpected hybridization, such as hybridization to a locus other than the normal chromosomal locus for the polynucleotide sequence encoding Gp25L-H (e.g., using fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH) to metaphase chromosomes spreads).

As used herein, the term "antibody" refers to intact molecules as well as fragments thereof, such as Fa, F(ab')₂, and Fv, which are capable of binding the epitopic determinant. Antibodies that bind Gp25L-H polypeptides can be prepared using intact polypeptides or fragments containing small peptides of interest as the immunizing antigen. The polypeptide or peptide used to immunize an animal can be derived from the transition of RNA or synthesized chemically, and can be conjugated to a carrier protein, if desired. Commonly used carriers that are chemically coupled to peptides include bovine serum albumin and thyroglobulin. The coupled peptide is then used to immunize the animal (e.g., a mouse, a rat, or a rabbit).

The term "humanized antibody", as used herein, refers to antibody molecules in which amino acids have been replaced in the non-antigen binding regions in order to more closely resemble a human antibody, while still retaining the original binding ability.

15 THE INVENTION

The invention is based on the discovery of a new human translocation associated protein (Gp25L-H), the polynucleotides encoding Gp25L-H, and the use of these compositions for the diagnosis, prevention, or treatment of disorders associated with protein processing and maturation.

20 Nucleic acids encoding the human Gp25L-H of the present invention was first identified in Incyte Clone 1858818 from a tumor-associated prostate cDNA library (PROSNOT18) through a computer search for amino acid sequence alignments. A consensus sequence, SEQ ID NO:2, was derived from the following overlapping and/or extended nucleic acid sequences: Incyte Clones 034577 (THPINOB1), 1501002 (SINTBST01), and 1858818 (PROSNOT18).

25 In one embodiment, the invention encompasses a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, as shown in Figures 1A and 1B. Gp25L-H is 218 amino acids in length and has a potential N-linked glycosylation site at position 106 of SEQ ID NO:1. Gp25L-H has chemical and structural homology with human gp25L2 (GI 996057, SEQ ID NO:5), canine gp25L (GI 848, SEQ ID NO: 6) and Xenopus TRAP-like protein (GI 1063411, SEQ ID NO:7).
30 In particular, Gp25L-H and human gp25L2 share 70% amino acid sequence identity, Gp25L-H and canine gp25L share 45% identity, and Gp25L-H and Xenopus TRAP-like protein share 25% identity (Figures 2A and 2B). Gp25L-H and canine gp25L have similar hydrophobicity plots (Figures 3A and 3B). Gp25L-H contains an N-terminal signal sequence comprising amino acids

1 to 23 and an internal transmembrane domain near the C-terminus of the protein comprising amino acids 182-202. Northern analysis shows the expression of Gp25L-H in libraries prepared from secretory glands, parts of the GI tract, neuronal tissues, cardiovascular tissues, and tissues associated with inflammation and the immune response. In particular, Gp25L-H is found in
5 adrenal gland, bladder, breast, colon, gall bladder, pancreas, kidney, liver, lung, ovary, prostate, small intestine, spleen, thyroid, and uterus; brain, neuroganglia, paraganglia, and spinal cord; heart, vascular endothelial cells and tissues, and vascular smooth muscle cell lines; white blood cells, macrophages, promonocytes, and synovial tissue. Of particular note is the expression of Gp25L-H in tissues associated with ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease (colon, small intestine),
10 rheumatoid arthritis (synovium), asthma (lung), cholecystitis (gall bladder), Alzheimer's disease (brain), and benign and malignant tumors (including adrenal gland, brain, breast, colon, kidney, heart, liver, lung, ovary, neuro- and paraganglia, prostate, and thyroid).

The invention also encompasses Gp25L-H variants. A preferred Gp25L-H variant is one having at least 80%, and more preferably 90%, amino acid sequence identity to the Gp25L-H
15 amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:1). A most preferred Gp25L-H variant is one having at least 95% amino acid sequence identity to SEQ ID NO:1.

The invention also encompasses polynucleotides which encode Gp25L-H. Accordingly, any nucleic acid sequence which encodes the amino acid sequence of Gp25L-H can be used to generate recombinant molecules which express Gp25L-H. In a particular embodiment, the
20 invention encompasses the polynucleotide comprising the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 as shown in Figures 1A and 1B.

It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that as a result of the degeneracy of the genetic code, a multitude of nucleotide sequences encoding Gp25L-H, some bearing minimal homology to the nucleotide sequences of any known and naturally occurring gene, may be
25 produced. Thus, the invention contemplates each and every possible variation of nucleotide sequence that could be made by selecting combinations based on possible codon choices. These combinations are made in accordance with the standard triplet genetic code as applied to the nucleotide sequence of naturally occurring Gp25L-H, and all such variations are to be considered as being specifically disclosed.

30 Although nucleotide sequences which encode Gp25L-H and its variants are preferably capable of hybridizing to the nucleotide sequence of the naturally occurring Gp25L-H under appropriately selected conditions of stringency, it may be advantageous to produce nucleotide sequences encoding Gp25L-H or its derivatives possessing a substantially different codon usage.

Codons may be selected to increase the rate at which expression of the peptide occurs in a particular prokaryotic or eukaryotic host in accordance with the frequency with which particular codons are utilized by the host. Other reasons for substantially altering the nucleotide sequence encoding Gp25L-H and its derivatives without altering the encoded amino acid sequences include
5 the production of RNA transcripts having more desirable properties, such as a greater half-life, than transcripts produced from the naturally occurring sequence.

The invention also encompasses production of DNA sequences, or portions thereof, which encode Gp25L-H and its derivatives, entirely by synthetic chemistry. After production, the synthetic sequence may be inserted into any of the many available expression vectors and cell
10 systems using reagents that are well known in the art at the time of the filing of this application. Moreover, synthetic chemistry may be used to introduce mutations into a sequence encoding Gp25L-H or any portion thereof.

Also encompassed by the invention are polynucleotide sequences that are capable of hybridizing to the claimed nucleotide sequences, and in particular, those shown in SEQ ID NO:2,
15 under various conditions of stringency. Hybridization conditions are based on the melting temperature (T_m) of the nucleic acid binding complex or probe, as taught in Wahl, G.M. and S.L. Berger (1987; Methods Enzymol. 152:399-407) and Kimmel, A.R. (1987; Methods Enzymol. 152:507-511), and may be used at a defined stringency.

Altered nucleic acid sequences encoding Gp25L-H which are encompassed by the
20 invention include deletions, insertions, or substitutions of different nucleotides resulting in a polynucleotide that encodes the same or a functionally equivalent Gp25L-H. The encoded protein may also contain deletions, insertions, or substitutions of amino acid residues which produce a silent change and result in a functionally equivalent Gp25L-H. Deliberate amino acid substitutions may be made on the basis of similarity in polarity, charge, solubility,
25 hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity, and/or the amphipathic nature of the residues as long as the biological activity of Gp25L-H is retained. For example, negatively charged amino acids may include aspartic acid and glutamic acid; positively charged amino acids may include lysine and arginine; and amino acids with uncharged polar head groups having similar hydrophilicity values may include leucine, isoleucine, and valine; glycine and alanine; asparagine and glutamine; serine
30 and threonine; phenylalanine and tyrosine.

Also included within the scope of the present invention are alleles of the genes encoding Gp25L-H. As used herein, an "allele" or "allelic sequence" is an alternative form of the gene which may result from at least one mutation in the nucleic acid sequence. Alleles may result in

altered mRNAs or polypeptides whose structure or function may or may not be altered. Any given gene may have none, one, or many allelic forms. Common mutational changes which give rise to alleles are generally ascribed to natural deletions, additions, or substitutions of nucleotides. Each of these types of changes may occur alone, or in combination with the others, one or more times in a given sequence.

Methods for DNA sequencing which are well known and generally available in the art may be used to practice any embodiments of the invention. The methods may employ such enzymes as the Klenow fragment of DNA polymerase I, Sequenase® (US Biochemical Corp, Cleveland, OH), Taq polymerase (Perkin Elmer), thermostable T7 polymerase (Amersham, Chicago, IL), or combinations of recombinant polymerases and proofreading exonucleases such as the ELONGASE Amplification System marketed by Gibco BRL (Gaithersburg, MD). Preferably, the process is automated with machines such as the Hamilton Micro Lab 2200 (Hamilton, Reno, NV), Peltier Thermal Cycler (PTC200; MJ Research, Watertown, MA) and the ABI 377 DNA sequencers (Perkin Elmer).

The nucleic acid sequences encoding Gp25L-H may be extended utilizing a partial nucleotide sequence and employing various methods known in the art to detect upstream sequences such as promoters and regulatory elements. For example, one method which may be employed, "restriction-site" PCR, uses universal primers to retrieve unknown sequence adjacent to a known locus (Sarkar, G. (1993) PCR Methods Applic. 2:318-322). In particular, genomic DNA is first amplified in the presence of primer to linker sequence and a primer specific to the known region. The amplified sequences are then subjected to a second round of PCR with the same linker primer and another specific primer internal to the first one. Products of each round of PCR are transcribed with an appropriate RNA polymerase and sequenced using reverse transcriptase.

Inverse PCR may also be used to amplify or extend sequences using divergent primers based on a known region (Triglia, T. et al. (1988) Nucleic Acids Res. 16:8186). The primers may be designed using OLIGO 4.06 Primer Analysis software (National Biosciences Inc., Plymouth, MN), or another appropriate program, to be 22-30 nucleotides in length, to have a GC content of 50% or more, and to anneal to the target sequence at temperatures about 68°-72° C. The method uses several restriction enzymes to generate a suitable fragment in the known region of a gene. The fragment is then circularized by intramolecular ligation and used as a PCR template.

Another method which may be used is capture PCR which involves PCR amplification of DNA fragments adjacent to a known sequence in human and yeast artificial chromosome DNA

(Lagerstrom, M. et al. (1991) PCR Methods Applic. 1:111-119). In this method, multiple restriction enzyme digestions and ligations may also be used to place an engineered double-stranded sequence into an unknown portion of the DNA molecule before performing PCR.

5 Another method which may be used to retrieve unknown sequences is that of Parker, J.D. et al. (1991; Nucleic Acids Res. 19:3055-3060). Additionally, one may use PCR, nested primers, and PromoterFinder™ libraries to walk in genomic DNA (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA). This process avoids the need to screen libraries and is useful in finding intron/exon junctions.

When screening for full-length cDNAs, it is preferable to use libraries that have been
10 size-selected to include larger cDNAs. Also, random-primed libraries are preferable, in that they will contain more sequences which contain the 5' regions of genes. Use of a randomly primed library may be especially preferable for situations in which an oligo d(T) library does not yield a full-length cDNA. Genomic libraries may be useful for extension of sequence into the 5' and 3' non-transcribed regulatory regions.

15 Capillary electrophoresis systems which are commercially available may be used to analyze the size or confirm the nucleotide sequence of sequencing or PCR products. In particular, capillary sequencing may employ flowable polymers for electrophoretic separation, four different fluorescent dyes (one for each nucleotide) which are laser activated, and detection of the emitted wavelengths by a charge coupled device camera. Output/light intensity may be
20 converted to electrical signal using appropriate software (e.g. Genotyper™ and Sequence Navigator™, Perkin Elmer) and the entire process from loading of samples to computer analysis and electronic data display may be computer controlled. Capillary electrophoresis is especially preferable for the sequencing of small pieces of DNA which might be present in limited amounts in a particular sample.

25 In another embodiment of the invention, polynucleotide sequences or fragments thereof which encode Gp25L-H, or fusion proteins or functional equivalents thereof, may be used in recombinant DNA molecules to direct expression of Gp25L-H in appropriate host cells. Due to the inherent degeneracy of the genetic code, other DNA sequences which encode substantially the same or a functionally equivalent amino acid sequence may be produced and these sequences
30 may be used to clone and express Gp25L-H.

As will be understood by those of skill in the art, it may be advantageous to produce Gp25L-H-encoding nucleotide sequences possessing non-naturally occurring codons. For example, codons preferred by a particular prokaryotic or eukaryotic host can be selected to

increase the rate of protein expression or to produce a recombinant RNA transcript having desirable properties, such as a half-life which is longer than that of a transcript generated from the naturally occurring sequence.

The nucleotide sequences of the present invention can be engineered using methods generally known in the art in order to alter Gp25L-H encoding sequences for a variety of reasons, including but not limited to, alterations which modify the cloning, processing, and/or expression of the gene product. DNA shuffling by random fragmentation and PCR reassembly of gene fragments and synthetic oligonucleotides may be used to engineer the nucleotide sequences. For example, site-directed mutagenesis may be used to insert new restriction sites, alter glycosylation patterns, change codon preference, produce splice variants, or introduce mutations, and so forth.

In another embodiment of the invention, natural, modified, or recombinant nucleic acid sequences encoding Gp25L-H may be ligated to a heterologous sequence to encode a fusion protein. For example, to screen peptide libraries for inhibitors of Gp25L-H activity, it may be useful to encode a chimeric Gp25L-H protein that can be recognized by a commercially available antibody. A fusion protein may also be engineered to contain a cleavage site located between the Gp25L-H encoding sequence and the heterologous protein sequence, so that Gp25L-H may be cleaved and purified away from the heterologous moiety.

In another embodiment, sequences encoding Gp25L-H may be synthesized; in whole or in part, using chemical methods well known in the art (see Caruthers, M.H. et al. (1980) Nucl. Acids Res. Symp. Ser. 215-223, Horn, T. et al. (1980) Nucl. Acids Res. Symp. Ser. 225-232). Alternatively, the protein itself may be produced using chemical methods to synthesize the amino acid sequence of Gp25L-H, or a portion thereof. For example, peptide synthesis can be performed using various solid-phase techniques (Roberge, J.Y. et al. (1995) Science 269:202-204) and automated synthesis may be achieved, for example, using the ABI 431A Peptide Synthesizer (Perkin Elmer).

The newly synthesized peptide may be substantially purified by preparative high performance liquid chromatography (e.g., Creighton, T. (1983) Proteins, Structures and Molecular Principles, WH Freeman and Co., New York, NY). The composition of the synthetic peptides may be confirmed by amino acid analysis or sequencing (e.g., the Edman degradation procedure; Creighton, supra). Additionally, the amino acid sequence of Gp25L-H, or any part thereof, may be altered during direct synthesis and/or combined using chemical methods with sequences from other proteins, or any part thereof, to produce a variant polypeptide.

In order to express a biologically active Gp25L-H, the nucleotide sequences encoding

Gp25L-H or functional equivalents, may be inserted into appropriate expression vector, i.e., a vector which contains the necessary elements for the transcription and translation of the inserted coding sequence.

Methods which are well known to those skilled in the art may be used to construct
5 expression vectors containing sequences encoding Gp25L-H and appropriate transcriptional and translational control elements. These methods include in vitro recombinant DNA techniques, synthetic techniques, and in vivo genetic recombination. Such techniques are described in Sambrook, J. et al. (1989) Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Press, Plainview, NY, and Ausubel, F.M. et al. (1989) Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, John
10 Wiley & Sons, New York, NY.

A variety of expression vector/host systems may be utilized to contain and express sequences encoding Gp25L-H. These include, but are not limited to, microorganisms such as bacteria transformed with recombinant bacteriophage, plasmid, or cosmid DNA expression vectors; yeast transformed with yeast expression vectors; insect cell systems infected with virus
15 expression vectors (e.g., baculovirus); plant cell systems transformed with virus expression vectors (e.g., cauliflower mosaic virus, CaMV; tobacco mosaic virus, TMV) or with bacterial expression vectors (e.g., Ti or pBR322 plasmids); or animal cell systems.

The "control elements" or "regulatory" sequences are those non-translated regions of the vector--enhancers, promoters, 5' and 3' untranslated regions--which interact with host cellular
20 proteins to carry out transcription and translation. Such elements may vary in their strength and specificity. Depending on the vector system and host utilized, any number of suitable transcription and translation elements, including constitutive and inducible promoters, may be used. For example, when cloning in bacterial systems, inducible promoters such as the hybrid lacZ promoter of the Bluescript® phagemid (Stratagene, LaJolla, CA) or pSport1™ plasmid
25 (Gibco BRL) and the like may be used. The baculovirus polyhedrin promoter may be used in insect cells. Promoters or enhancers derived from the genomes of plant cells (e.g., heat shock, RUBISCO; and storage protein genes) or from plant viruses (e.g., viral promoters or leader sequences) may be cloned into the vector. In mammalian cell systems, promoters from mammalian genes or from mammalian viruses are preferable. If it is necessary to generate a cell
30 line that contains multiple copies of the sequence encoding Gp25L-H, vectors based on SV40 or EBV may be used with an appropriate selectable marker.

In bacterial systems, a number of expression vectors may be selected depending upon the use intended for Gp25L-H. For example, when large quantities of Gp25L-H are needed for the

induction of antibodies, vectors which direct high level expression of fusion proteins that are readily purified may be used. Such vectors include, but are not limited to, the multifunctional E. coli cloning and expression vectors such as Bluescript® (Stratagene), in which the sequence encoding Gp25L-H may be ligated into the vector in frame with sequences for the amino-terminal Met and the subsequent 7 residues of β -galactosidase so that a hybrid protein is produced; pIN vectors (Van Heeke, G. and S.M. Schuster (1989) J. Biol. Chem. 264:5503-5509); and the like. pGEX vectors (Promega, Madison, WI) may also be used to express foreign polypeptides as fusion proteins with glutathione S-transferase (GST). In general, such fusion proteins are soluble and can easily be purified from lysed cells by adsorption to glutathione-agarose beads followed by elution in the presence of free glutathione. Proteins made in such systems may be designed to include heparin, thrombin, or factor XA protease cleavage sites so that the cloned polypeptide of interest can be released from the GST moiety at will.

In the yeast, Saccharomyces cerevisiae, a number of vectors containing constitutive or inducible promoters such as alpha factor, alcohol oxidase, and PGH may be used. For reviews, see Ausubel et al. (supra) and Grant et al. (1987) Methods Enzymol. 153:516-544.

In cases where plant expression vectors are used, the expression of sequences encoding Gp25L-H may be driven by any of a number of promoters. For example, viral promoters such as the 35S and 19S promoters of CaMV may be used alone or in combination with the omega leader sequence from TMV (Takamatsu, N. (1987) EMBO J. 6:307-311). Alternatively, plant promoters such as the small subunit of RUBISCO or heat shock promoters may be used (Coruzzi, G. et al. (1984) EMBO J. 3:1671-1680; Broglie, R. et al. (1984) Science 224:838-843; and Winter, J. et al. (1991) Results Probl. Cell Differ. 17:85-105). These constructs can be introduced into plant cells by direct DNA transformation or pathogen-mediated transfection. Such techniques are described in a number of generally available reviews (see, for example, Hobbs, S. or Murry, L.E. in McGraw Hill Yearbook of Science and Technology (1992) McGraw Hill, New York, NY; pp. 191-196.

An insect system may also be used to express Gp25L-H. For example, in one such system, Autographa californica nuclear polyhedrosis virus (AcNPV) is used as a vector to express foreign genes in Spodoptera frugiperda cells or in Trichoplusia larvae. The sequences encoding Gp25L-H may be cloned into a non-essential region of the virus, such as the polyhedrin gene, and placed under control of the polyhedrin promoter. Successful insertion of Gp25L-H will render the polyhedrin gene inactive and produce recombinant virus lacking coat protein. The recombinant viruses may then be used to infect, for example, S. frugiperda cells or Trichoplusia

larvae in which Gp25L-H may be expressed (Engelhard, E.K. et al. (1994) Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. 91:3224-3227).

In mammalian host cells, a number of viral-based expression systems may be utilized. In cases where an adenovirus is used as an expression vector, sequences encoding Gp25L-H may be
5 ligated into an adenovirus transcription/translation complex consisting of the late promoter and tripartite leader sequence. Insertion in a non-essential E1 or E3 region of the viral genome may be used to obtain a viable virus which is capable of expressing Gp25L-H in infected host cells (Logan, J. and Shenk, T. (1984) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 81:3655-3659). In addition, transcription enhancers, such as the Rous sarcoma virus (RSV) enhancer, may be used to increase expression
10 in mammalian host cells.

Specific initiation signals may also be used to achieve more efficient translation of sequences encoding Gp25L-H. Such signals include the ATG initiation codon and adjacent sequences. In cases where sequences encoding Gp25L-H, its initiation codon, and upstream sequences are inserted into the appropriate expression vector, no additional transcriptional or
15 translational control signals may be needed. However, in cases where only coding sequence, or a portion thereof, is inserted, exogenous translational control signals including the ATG initiation codon should be provided. Furthermore, the initiation codon should be in the correct reading frame to ensure translation of the entire insert. Exogenous translational elements and initiation codons may be of various origins, both natural and synthetic. The efficiency of expression may
20 be enhanced by the inclusion of enhancers which are appropriate for the particular cell system which is used, such as those described in the literature (Scharf, D. et al. (1994) Results Probl. Cell Differ. 20:125-162).

In addition, a host cell strain may be chosen for its ability to modulate the expression of the inserted sequences or to process the expressed protein in the desired fashion. Such
25 modifications of the polypeptide include, but are not limited to, acetylation, carboxylation, glycosylation, phosphorylation, lipidation, and acylation. Post-translational processing which cleaves a "prepro" form of the protein may also be used to facilitate correct insertion, folding and/or function. Different host cells such as CHO, HeLa, MDCK, HEK293, and WI38, which have specific cellular machinery and characteristic mechanisms for such post-translational
30 activities, may be chosen to ensure the correct modification and processing of the foreign protein.

For long-term, high-yield production of recombinant proteins, stable expression is preferred. For example, cell lines which stably express Gp25L-H may be transformed using expression vectors which may contain viral origins of replication and/or endogenous expression

elements and a selectable marker gene on the same or on a separate vector. Following the introduction of the vector, cells may be allowed to grow for 1-2 days in an enriched media before they are switched to selective media. The purpose of the selectable marker is to confer resistance to selection, and its presence allows growth and recovery of cells which successfully express the introduced sequences. Resistant clones of stably transformed cells may be proliferated using tissue culture techniques appropriate to the cell type.

Any number of selection systems may be used to recover transformed cell lines. These include, but are not limited to, the herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase (Wigler, M. et al. (1977) *Cell* 11:223-32) and adenine phosphoribosyltransferase (Lowy, I. et al. (1980) *Cell* 22:817-23) genes which can be employed in tk⁻ or aprt⁻ cells, respectively. Also, antimetabolite, antibiotic or herbicide resistance can be used as the basis for selection; for example, dhfr which confers resistance to methotrexate (Wigler, M. et al. (1980) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 77:3567-70); npt, which confers resistance to the aminoglycosides neomycin and G-418 (Colbere-Garapin, F. et al (1981) *J. Mol. Biol.* 150:1-14) and als or pat, which confer resistance to chlorsulfuron and phosphinotricin acetyltransferase, respectively (Murry, supra). Additional selectable genes have been described, for example, trpB, which allows cells to utilize indole in place of tryptophan, or hisD, which allows cells to utilize histinol in place of histidine (Hartman, S.C. and R.C. Mulligan (1988) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 85:8047-51). Recently, the use of visible markers has gained popularity with such markers as anthocyanins, β glucuronidase and its substrate GUS, and luciferase and its substrate luciferin, being widely used not only to identify transformants, but also to quantify the amount of transient or stable protein expression attributable to a specific vector system (Rhodes, C.A. et al. (1995) *Methods Mol. Biol.* 55:121-131).

Although the presence/absence of marker gene expression suggests that the gene of interest is also present, its presence and expression may need to be confirmed. For example, if the sequence encoding Gp25L-H is inserted within a marker gene sequence, recombinant cells containing sequences encoding Gp25L-H can be identified by the absence of marker gene function. Alternatively, a marker gene can be placed in tandem with a sequence encoding Gp25L-H under the control of a single promoter. Expression of the marker gene in response to induction or selection usually indicates expression of the tandem gene as well.

Alternatively, host cells which contain the nucleic acid sequence encoding Gp25L-H and express Gp25L-H may be identified by a variety of procedures known to those of skill in the art. These procedures include, but are not limited to, DNA-DNA or DNA-RNA hybridizations and protein bioassay or immunoassay techniques which include membrane, solution, or chip based

technologies for the detection and/or quantification of nucleic acid or protein.

The presence of polynucleotide sequences encoding Gp25L-H can be detected by DNA-DNA or DNA-RNA hybridization or amplification using probes or portions or fragments of polynucleotides encoding Gp25L-H. Nucleic acid amplification based assays involve the use of
5 oligonucleotides or oligomers based on the sequences encoding Gp25L-H to detect transformants containing DNA or RNA encoding Gp25L-H. As used herein "oligonucleotides" or "oligomers" refer to a nucleic acid sequence of at least about 10 nucleotides and as many as about 60 nucleotides, preferably about 15 to 30 nucleotides, and more preferably about 20-25 nucleotides, which can be used as a probe or amplimer.

10 A variety of protocols for detecting and measuring the expression of Gp25L-H, using either polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies specific for the protein are known in the art. Examples include enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), radioimmunoassay (RIA), and fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS). A two-site, monoclonal-based immunoassay utilizing monoclonal antibodies reactive to two non-interfering epitopes on Gp25L-H is preferred, but a
15 competitive binding assay may be employed. These and other assays are described, among other places, in Hampton, R. et al. (1990; Serological Methods, a Laboratory Manual, APS Press, St Paul, MN) and Maddox, D.E. et al. (1983; J. Exp. Med. 158:1211-1216).

A wide variety of labels and conjugation techniques are known by those skilled in the art and may be used in various nucleic acid and amino acid assays. Means for producing labeled
20 hybridization or PCR probes for detecting sequences related to polynucleotides encoding Gp25L-H include oligolabeling, nick translation, end-labeling or PCR amplification using a labeled nucleotide. Alternatively, the sequences encoding Gp25L-H, or any portions thereof may be cloned into a vector for the production of an mRNA probe. Such vectors are known in the art, are commercially available, and may be used to synthesize RNA probes in vitro by addition of an
25 appropriate RNA polymerase such as T7, T3, or SP6 and labeled nucleotides. These procedures may be conducted using a variety of commercially available kits (Pharmacia & Upjohn, (Kalamazoo, MI); Promega (Madison WI); and U.S. Biochemical Corp., Cleveland, OH). Suitable reporter molecules or labels, which may be used, include radionuclides, enzymes, fluorescent, chemiluminescent, or chromogenic agents as well as substrates, cofactors, inhibitors,
30 magnetic particles, and the like.

Host cells transformed with nucleotide sequences encoding Gp25L-H may be cultured under conditions suitable for the expression and recovery of the protein from cell culture. The protein produced by a recombinant cell may be secreted or contained intracellularly depending on

the sequence and/or the vector used. As will be understood by those of skill in the art, expression vectors containing polynucleotides which encode Gp25L-H may be designed to contain signal sequences which direct secretion of Gp25L-H through a prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell membrane. Other recombinant constructions may be used to join sequences encoding Gp25L-H to nucleotide
5 sequence encoding a polypeptide domain which will facilitate purification of soluble proteins. Such purification facilitating domains include, but are not limited to, metal chelating peptides such as histidine-tryptophan modules that allow purification on immobilized metals, protein A domains that allow purification on immobilized immunoglobulin, and the domain utilized in the FLAGS extension/affinity purification system (Immunex Corp., Seattle, WA). The inclusion of
10 cleavable linker sequences such as those specific for Factor XA or enterokinase (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA) between the purification domain and Gp25L-H may be used to facilitate purification. One such expression vector provides for expression of a fusion protein containing Gp25L-H and a nucleic acid encoding 6 histidine residues preceding a thioredoxin or an enterokinase cleavage site. The histidine residues facilitate purification on IMIAC (immobilized metal ion affinity
15 chromatography as described in Porath, J. et al. (1992, Prot. Exp. Purif. 3:263-281) while the enterokinase cleavage site provides a means for purifying Gp25L-H from the fusion protein. A discussion of vectors which contain fusion proteins is provided in Kroll, D.J. et al. (1993; DNA Cell Biol. 12:441-453).

In addition to recombinant production, fragments of Gp25L-H may be produced by direct
20 peptide synthesis using solid-phase techniques Merrifield J. (1963) J. Am. Chem. Soc. 85:2149-2154). Protein synthesis may be performed using manual techniques or by automation. Automated synthesis may be achieved, for example, using Applied Biosystems 431A Peptide Synthesizer (Perkin Elmer). Various fragments of Gp25L-H may be chemically synthesized separately and combined using chemical methods to produce the full length molecule.

25 THERAPEUTICS

Chemical and structural homology exists among Gp25L-H, human gp25L2, canine gp25L, and Xenopus TRAP-like protein. In addition, Gp25L-H is expressed in secretory glands, the GI tract, neuronal tissues, cardiovascular tissues, and tissues associated with inflammation and the immune response. Gp25L-H appears to be involved in protein translocation into the ER
30 and thus may play a role in disorders associated with protein processing and maturation including endocrine, gastrointestinal, and cardiovascular disorders; in inflammation; and in cancers, particularly those involving secretory and gastrointestinal tissues.

Therefore, in one embodiment, Gp25L-H or a fragment or derivative thereof may be

administered to a subject to treat disorders associated with protein processing and maturation. Such disorders may include, but are not limited to: Cushing's disease, cystic fibrosis, diabetes mellitus, diabetes insipidus, glucose-galactose malabsorption syndrome, hypercholesterolemia, hyper- and hypoglycemia, Grave's disease, goiter; inflammation and autoimmune disorders including Addison's disease, adult respiratory distress syndrome, allergies (including hay fever and hives), anemia, asthma, atherosclerosis, bronchitis, cholecystitis, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, atopic dermatitis, dermatomyositis, diabetes mellitus, emphysema, atrophic gastritis, glomerulonephritis, gout, hypereosinophilia, irritable bowel syndrome, lupus erythematosus, multiple sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, myocardial or pericardial inflammation, osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, pancreatitis, polymyositis, rheumatoid arthritis, scleroderma, Sjögren's syndrome, and autoimmune thyroiditis; complications of cancer, hemodialysis, extracorporeal circulation; viral, bacterial, fungal, parasitic, protozoal, and helminthic infections and trauma.

In another embodiment, a vector capable of expressing Gp25L-H, or a fragment or a derivative thereof, may also be administered to a subject to treat any disorder associated with protein processing and maturation, including those listed above.

Given that cancer cells secrete excessive amounts of hormones or other biologically active peptides, in another embodiment, antagonists or inhibitors of Gp25L-H may be administered to a subject to treat cancer, including, but not limited to, adenocarcinoma, leukemia, lymphoma, melanoma, sarcoma, and teratocarcinoma; in particular, cancers of neurological origin such as astrocytoma, neuroma, glioma, neurocytoma, neuroblastoma; cancers of glands, tissues, and organs involved in secretion or absorption, including prostate, pancreas, lung, tongue, brain, breast, bladder, adrenal gland, thyroid, liver, uterus, ovary, kidney, testes, and the gastrointestinal tract including esophagus, small intestine, colon, rectum, and stomach. In particular, antibodies which are specific for Gp25L-H may be used directly as an antagonist, or indirectly as a targeting or delivery mechanism for bringing a pharmaceutical agent to cells or tissue which express Gp25L-H.

In another embodiment, a vector expressing antisense or the complement of the polynucleotide encoding Gp25L-H may be administered to a subject to treat cancer, including those listed above.

In other embodiments, any of the therapeutic proteins, antagonists, antibodies, agonists, antisense sequences or vectors described above may be administered in combination with other appropriate therapeutic agents. Selection of the appropriate agents for use in combination therapy may be made by one of ordinary skill in the art, according to conventional pharmaceutical

principles. The combination of therapeutic agents may act synergistically to effect the treatment or prevention of the various disorders described above. Using this approach, one may be able to achieve therapeutic efficacy with lower dosages of each agent, thus reducing the potential for adverse side effects.

5 Antagonists or inhibitors of Gp25L-H may be produced using methods which are generally known in the art. In particular, purified Gp25L-H may be used to produce antibodies or to screen libraries of pharmaceutical agents to identify those which specifically bind Gp25L-H.

Antibodies specific for Gp25L-H may be generated using methods that are well known in the art. Such antibodies may include, but are not limited to, polyclonal, monoclonal, chimeric,
10 single chain, Fab fragments, and fragments produced by a Fab expression library. Neutralizing antibodies, (i.e., those which inhibit dimer formation) are especially preferred for therapeutic use.

For the production of antibodies, various hosts including goats, rabbits, rats, mice, humans, and others, may be immunized by injection with Gp25L-H or any fragment or oligopeptide thereof which has immunogenic properties. Depending on the host species, various
15 adjuvants may be used to increase immunological response. Such adjuvants include, but are not limited to, Freund's, mineral gels such as aluminum hydroxide, and surface active substances such as lysolecithin, pluronic polyols, polyanions, peptides, oil emulsions, keyhole limpet hemocyanin, and dinitrophenol. Among adjuvants used in humans, BCG (bacilli Calmette-Guerin) and Corynebacterium parvum are especially preferable.

20 It is preferred that the peptides, fragments, or oligopeptides used to induce antibodies to Gp25L-H have an amino acid sequence consisting of at least five amino acids, and more preferably at least 10 amino acids. It is also preferable that they are identical to a portion of the amino acid sequence of the natural protein, and they may contain the entire amino acid sequence of a small, naturally occurring molecule. Short stretches of Gp25L-H amino acids may be fused
25 with those of another protein such as keyhole limpet hemocyanin and antibody produced against the chimeric molecule.

Monoclonal antibodies to Gp25L-H may be prepared using any technique which provides for the production of antibody molecules by continuous cell lines in culture. These include, but are not limited to, the hybridoma technique, the human B-cell hybridoma technique, and the
30 EBV-hybridoma technique (Kohler, G. et al. (1975) Nature 256:495-497; Kozbor, D. et al. (1985) J. Immunol. Methods 81:31-42; Cote, R.J. et al. (1983) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 80:2026-2030; Cole, S.P. et al. (1984) Mol. Cell Biol. 62:109-120).

In addition, techniques developed for the production of "chimeric antibodies", the splicing

of mouse antibody genes to human antibody genes to obtain a molecule with appropriate antigen specificity and biological activity can be used (Morrison, S.L. et al. (1984) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 81:6851-6855; Neuberger, M.S. et al. (1984) Nature 312:604-608; Takeda, S. et al. (1985) Nature 314:452-454). Alternatively, techniques described for the production of single chain antibodies
5 may be adapted, using methods known in the art, to produce Gp25L-H-specific single chain antibodies. Antibodies with related specificity, but of distinct idiotypic composition, may be generated by chain shuffling from random combinatorial immunoglobulin libraries (Burton D.R. (1991) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 88:11120-3).

Antibodies may also be produced by inducing in vivo production in the lymphocyte
10 population or by screening recombinant immunoglobulin libraries or panels of highly specific binding reagents as disclosed in the literature (Orlandi, R. et al. (1989) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 86: 3833-3837; Winter, G. et al. (1991) Nature 349:293-299).

Antibody fragments which contain specific binding sites for Gp25L-H may also be generated. For example, such fragments include, but are not limited to, the F(ab')₂ fragments
15 which can be produced by pepsin digestion of the antibody molecule and the Fab fragments which can be generated by reducing the disulfide bridges of the F(ab')₂ fragments. Alternatively, Fab expression libraries may be constructed to allow rapid and easy identification of monoclonal Fab fragments with the desired specificity (Huse, W.D. et al. (1989) Science 254:1275-1281).

Various immunoassays may be used for screening to identify antibodies having the
20 desired specificity. Numerous protocols for competitive binding or immunoradiometric assays using either polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies with established specificities are well known in the art. Such immunoassays typically involve the measurement of complex formation between Gp25L-H and its specific antibody. A two-site, monoclonal-based immunoassay utilizing monoclonal antibodies reactive to two non-interfering Gp25L-H epitopes is preferred, but a
25 competitive binding assay may also be employed (Maddox, supra).

In another embodiment of the invention, the polynucleotides encoding Gp25L-H, or any fragment thereof, or antisense molecules, may be used for therapeutic purposes. In one aspect, antisense to the polynucleotide encoding Gp25L-H may be used in situations in which it would be desirable to block the transcription of the mRNA. In particular, cells may be transformed with
30 sequences complementary to polynucleotides encoding Gp25L-H. Thus, antisense molecules may be used to modulate Gp25L-H activity, or to achieve regulation of gene function. Such technology is now well known in the art, and sense or antisense oligomers or larger fragments, can be designed from various locations along the coding or control regions of sequences encoding

Gp25L-H.

Expression vectors derived from retro viruses, adenovirus, herpes or vaccinia viruses, or from various bacterial plasmids may be used for delivery of nucleotide sequences to the targeted organ, tissue or cell population. Methods which are well known to those skilled in the art can be used to construct recombinant vectors which will express antisense molecules complementary to the polynucleotides of the gene encoding Gp25L-H. These techniques are described both in Sambrook et al. (supra) and in Ausubel et al. (supra).

Genes encoding Gp25L-H can be turned off by transforming a cell or tissue with expression vectors which express high levels of a polynucleotide or fragment thereof which encodes Gp25L-H. Such constructs may be used to introduce untranslatable sense or antisense sequences into a cell. Even in the absence of integration into the DNA, such vectors may continue to transcribe RNA molecules until they are disabled by endogenous nucleases. Transient expression may last for a month or more with a non-replicating vector and even longer if appropriate replication elements are part of the vector system.

As mentioned above, modifications of gene expression can be obtained by designing antisense molecules, DNA, RNA, or PNA, to the control regions of the gene encoding Gp25L-H, i.e., the promoters, enhancers, and introns. Oligonucleotides derived from the transcription initiation site, e.g., between positions -10 and +10 from the start site, are preferred. Similarly, inhibition can be achieved using "triple helix" base-pairing methodology. Triple helix pairing is useful because it causes inhibition of the ability of the double helix to open sufficiently for the binding of polymerases, transcription factors, or regulatory molecules. Recent therapeutic advances using triplex DNA have been described in the literature (Gee, J.E. et al. (1994) In: Huber, B.E. and B.I. Carr, Molecular and Immunologic Approaches, Futura Publishing Co., Mt. Kisco, NY). The antisense molecules may also be designed to block translation of mRNA by preventing the transcript from binding to ribosomes.

Ribozymes, enzymatic RNA molecules, may also be used to catalyze the specific cleavage of RNA. The mechanism of ribozyme action involves sequence-specific hybridization of the ribozyme molecule to complementary target RNA, followed by endonucleolytic cleavage. Examples which may be used include engineered hammerhead motif ribozyme molecules that can specifically and efficiently catalyze endonucleolytic cleavage of sequences encoding Gp25L-H.

Specific ribozyme cleavage sites within any potential RNA target are initially identified by scanning the target molecule for ribozyme cleavage sites which include the following

sequences: GUA, GUU, and GUC. Once identified, short RNA sequences of between 15 and 20 ribonucleotides corresponding to the region of the target gene containing the cleavage site may be evaluated for secondary structural features which may render the oligonucleotide inoperable. The suitability of candidate targets may also be evaluated by testing accessibility to hybridization with
5 complementary oligonucleotides using ribonuclease protection assays.

Antisense molecules and ribozymes of the invention may be prepared by any method known in the art for the synthesis of nucleic acid molecules. These include techniques for chemically synthesizing oligonucleotides such as solid phase phosphoramidite chemical synthesis. Alternatively, RNA molecules may be generated by in vitro and in vivo transcription
10 of DNA sequences encoding Gp25L-H. Such DNA sequences may be incorporated into a wide variety of vectors with suitable RNA polymerase promoters such as T7 or SP6. Alternatively, these cDNA constructs that synthesize antisense RNA constitutively or inducibly can be introduced into cell lines, cells, or tissues.

RNA molecules may be modified to increase intracellular stability and half-life. Possible
15 modifications include, but are not limited to, the addition of flanking sequences at the 5' and/or 3' ends of the molecule or the use of phosphorothioate or 2' O-methyl rather than phosphodiesterase linkages within the backbone of the molecule. This concept is inherent in the production of PNAs and can be extended in all of these molecules by the inclusion of nontraditional bases such as inosine, queosine, and wybutosine, as well as acetyl-, methyl-, thio-, and similarly modified
20 forms of adenine, cytidine, guanine, thymine, and uridine which are not as easily recognized by endogenous endonucleases.

Many methods for introducing vectors into cells or tissues are available and equally suitable for use in vivo, in vitro, and ex vivo. For ex vivo therapy, vectors may be introduced into stem cells taken from the patient and clonally propagated for autologous transplant back into
25 that same patient. Delivery by transfection and by liposome injections may be achieved using methods which are well known in the art.

Any of the therapeutic methods described above may be applied to any subject in need of such therapy, including, for example, mammals such as dogs, cats, cows, horses, rabbits, monkeys, and most preferably, humans.

30 An additional embodiment of the invention relates to the administration of a pharmaceutical composition, in conjunction with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, for any of the therapeutic effects discussed above. Such pharmaceutical compositions may consist of Gp25L-H, antibodies to Gp25L-H, mimetics, agonists, antagonists, or inhibitors of Gp25L-H.

The compositions may be administered alone or in combination with at least one other agent, such as stabilizing compound, which may be administered in any sterile, biocompatible pharmaceutical carrier, including, but not limited to, saline, buffered saline, dextrose, and water. The compositions may be administered to a patient alone, or in combination with other agents, 5 drugs or hormones.

The pharmaceutical compositions utilized in this invention may be administered by any number of routes including, but not limited to, oral, intravenous, intramuscular, intra-arterial, intramedullary, intrathecal, intraventricular, transdermal, subcutaneous, intraperitoneal, intranasal, enteral, topical, sublingual, or rectal means.

10 In addition to the active ingredients, these pharmaceutical compositions may contain suitable pharmaceutically-acceptable carriers comprising excipients and auxiliaries which facilitate processing of the active compounds into preparations which can be used pharmaceutically. Further details on techniques for formulation and administration may be found in the latest edition of Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences (Maack Publishing Co., Easton, 15 PA).

Pharmaceutical compositions for oral administration can be formulated using pharmaceutically acceptable carriers well known in the art in dosages suitable for oral administration. Such carriers enable the pharmaceutical compositions to be formulated as tablets, pills, dragees, capsules, liquids, gels, syrups, slurries, suspensions, and the like, for ingestion by 20 the patient.

Pharmaceutical preparations for oral use can be obtained through combination of active compounds with solid excipient, optionally grinding a resulting mixture, and processing the mixture of granules, after adding suitable auxiliaries, if desired, to obtain tablets or dragee cores. Suitable excipients are carbohydrate or protein fillers, such as sugars, including lactose, sucrose, 25 mannitol, or sorbitol; starch from corn, wheat, rice, potato, or other plants; cellulose, such as methyl cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl-cellulose, or sodium carboxymethylcellulose; gums including arabic and tragacanth; and proteins such as gelatin and collagen. If desired, disintegrating or solubilizing agents may be added, such as the cross-linked polyvinyl pyrrolidone, agar, alginic acid, or a salt thereof, such as sodium alginate.

30 Dragee cores may be used in conjunction with suitable coatings, such as concentrated sugar solutions, which may also contain gum arabic, talc, polyvinylpyrrolidone, carbopol gel, polyethylene glycol, and/or titanium dioxide, lacquer solutions, and suitable organic solvents or solvent mixtures. Dyestuffs or pigments may be added to the tablets or dragee coatings for

product identification or to characterize the quantity of active compound, i.e., dosage.

Pharmaceutical preparations which can be used orally include push-fit capsules made of gelatin, as well as soft, sealed capsules made of gelatin and a coating, such as glycerol or sorbitol. Push-fit capsules can contain active ingredients mixed with a filler or binders, such as lactose or
5 starches, lubricants, such as talc or magnesium stearate, and, optionally, stabilizers. In soft capsules, the active compounds may be dissolved or suspended in suitable liquids, such as fatty oils, liquid, or liquid polyethylene glycol with or without stabilizers.

Pharmaceutical formulations suitable for parenteral administration may be formulated in aqueous solutions, preferably in physiologically compatible buffers such as Hanks's solution,
10 Ringer's solution, or physiologically buffered saline. Aqueous injection suspensions may contain substances which increase the viscosity of the suspension, such as sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, sorbitol, or dextran. Additionally, suspensions of the active compounds may be prepared as appropriate oily injection suspensions. Suitable lipophilic solvents or vehicles include fatty oils such as sesame oil, or synthetic fatty acid esters, such as ethyl oleate or
15 triglycerides, or liposomes. Optionally, the suspension may also contain suitable stabilizers or agents which increase the solubility of the compounds to allow for the preparation of highly concentrated solutions.

For topical or nasal administration, penetrants appropriate to the particular barrier to be permeated are used in the formulation. Such penetrants are generally known in the art.

20 The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention may be manufactured in a manner that is known in the art, e.g., by means of conventional mixing, dissolving, granulating, dragee-making, levigating, emulsifying, encapsulating, entrapping, or lyophilizing processes.

The pharmaceutical composition may be provided as a salt and can be formed with many acids, including but not limited to, hydrochloric, sulfuric, acetic, lactic, tartaric, malic, succinic,
25 etc. Salts tend to be more soluble in aqueous or other protonic solvents than are the corresponding free base forms. In other cases, the preferred preparation may be a lyophilized powder which may contain any or all of the following: 1-50 mM histidine, 0.1%-2% sucrose, and 2-7% mannitol, at a pH range of 4.5 to 5.5, that is combined with buffer prior to use.

After pharmaceutical compositions have been prepared, they can be placed in an
30 appropriate container and labeled for treatment of an indicated condition. For administration of Gp25L-H, such labeling would include amount, frequency, and method of administration.

Pharmaceutical compositions suitable for use in the invention include compositions wherein the active ingredients are contained in an effective amount to achieve the intended

purpose. The determination of an effective dose is well within the capability of those skilled in the art.

For any compound, the therapeutically effective dose can be estimated initially either in cell culture assays, e.g., of neoplastic cells, or in animal models, usually mice, rabbits, dogs, or
5 pigs. The animal model may also be used to determine the appropriate concentration range and route of administration. Such information can then be used to determine useful doses and routes for administration in humans.

A therapeutically effective dose refers to that amount of active ingredient, for example Gp25L-H or fragments thereof, antibodies of Gp25L-H, agonists, antagonists or inhibitors of
10 Gp25L-H, which ameliorates the symptoms or condition. Therapeutic efficacy and toxicity may be determined by standard pharmaceutical procedures in cell cultures or experimental animals, e.g., ED50 (the dose therapeutically effective in 50% of the population) and LD50 (the dose lethal to 50% of the population). The dose ratio between therapeutic and toxic effects is the therapeutic index, and it can be expressed as the ratio, LD50/ED50. Pharmaceutical
15 compositions which exhibit large therapeutic indices are preferred. The data obtained from cell culture assays and animal studies is used in formulating a range of dosage for human use. The dosage contained in such compositions is preferably within a range of circulating concentrations that include the ED50 with little or no toxicity. The dosage varies within this range depending upon the dosage form employed, sensitivity of the patient, and the route of administration.

20 The exact dosage will be determined by the practitioner, in light of factors related to the subject that requires treatment. Dosage and administration are adjusted to provide sufficient levels of the active moiety or to maintain the desired effect. Factors which may be taken into account include the severity of the disease state, general health of the subject, age, weight, and gender of the subject, diet, time and frequency of administration, drug combination(s), reaction
25 sensitivities, and tolerance/response to therapy. Long-acting pharmaceutical compositions may be administered every 3 to 4 days, every week, or once every two weeks depending on half-life and clearance rate of the particular formulation.

Normal dosage amounts may vary from 0.1 to 100,000 micrograms, up to a total dose of about 1 g, depending upon the route of administration. Guidance as to particular dosages and
30 methods of delivery is provided in the literature and generally available to practitioners in the art. Those skilled in the art will employ different formulations for nucleotides than for proteins or their inhibitors. Similarly, delivery of polynucleotides or polypeptides will be specific to particular cells, conditions, locations, etc.

DIAGNOSTICS

In another embodiment, antibodies which specifically bind Gp25L-H may be used for the diagnosis of conditions or diseases characterized by expression of Gp25L-H, or in assays to monitor patients being treated with Gp25L-H, agonists, antagonists or inhibitors. The antibodies
5 useful for diagnostic purposes may be prepared in the same manner as those described above for therapeutics. Diagnostic assays for Gp25L-H include methods which utilize the antibody and a label to detect Gp25L-H in human body fluids or extracts of cells or tissues. The antibodies may be used with or without modification, and may be labeled by joining them, either covalently or non-covalently, with a reporter molecule. A wide variety of reporter molecules which are known
10 in the art may be used, several of which are described above.

A variety of protocols including ELISA, RIA, and FACS for measuring Gp25L-H are known in the art and provide a basis for diagnosing altered or abnormal levels of Gp25L-H expression. Normal or standard values for Gp25L-H expression are established by combining body fluids or cell extracts taken from normal mammalian subjects, preferably human, with
15 antibody to Gp25L-H under conditions suitable for complex formation. The amount of standard complex formation may be quantified by various methods, but preferably by photometric means. Quantities of Gp25L-H expressed in subject, control and disease, samples from biopsied tissues are compared with the standard values. Deviation between standard and subject values establishes the parameters for diagnosing disease.

20 In another embodiment of the invention, the polynucleotides encoding Gp25L-H may be used for diagnostic purposes. The polynucleotides which may be used include oligonucleotide sequences, antisense RNA and DNA molecules, and PNAs. The polynucleotides may be used to detect and quantitate gene expression in biopsied tissues in which expression of Gp25L-H may be correlated with disease. The diagnostic assay may be used to distinguish between absence,
25 presence, and excess expression of Gp25L-H, and to monitor regulation of Gp25L-H levels during therapeutic intervention.

In one aspect, hybridization with PCR probes which are capable of detecting polynucleotide sequences, including genomic sequences, encoding Gp25L-H or closely related molecules, may be used to identify nucleic acid sequences which encode Gp25L-H. The
30 specificity of the probe, whether it is made from a highly specific region, e.g., 10 unique nucleotides in the 5' regulatory region, or a less specific region, e.g., especially in the 3' coding region, and the stringency of the hybridization or amplification (maximal, high, intermediate, or low) will determine whether the probe identifies only naturally occurring sequences encoding

Gp25L-H, alleles, or related sequences.

Probes may also be used for the detection of related sequences, and should preferably contain at least 50% of the nucleotides from any of the Gp25L-H encoding sequences. The hybridization probes of the subject invention may be DNA or RNA and derived from the
 5 nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or from genomic sequence including promoter, enhancer elements, and introns of the naturally occurring Gp25L-H.

Means for producing specific hybridization probes for DNAs encoding Gp25L-H include the cloning of nucleic acid sequences encoding Gp25L-H or Gp25L-H derivatives into vectors for the production of mRNA probes. Such vectors are known in the art, commercially available, and
 10 may be used to synthesize RNA probes *in vitro* by means of the addition of the appropriate RNA polymerases and the appropriate labeled nucleotides. Hybridization probes may be labeled by a variety of reporter groups, for example, radionuclides such as ³²P or ³⁵S, or enzymatic labels, such as alkaline phosphatase coupled to the probe via avidin/biotin coupling systems, and the like.

15 Polynucleotide sequences encoding Gp25L-H may be used for the diagnosis of disorders which are associated with expression of Gp25L-H. Examples of such disorders include but are not limited to Cushing's disease, cystic fibrosis, diabetes mellitus, diabetes insipidus, glucose-galactose malabsorption syndrome, hypercholesterolemia, hyper- and hypoglycemia, Grave's disease, goiter; inflammation and autoimmune disorders including Addison's disease,
 20 adult respiratory distress syndrome, allergies (including hay fever and hives), anemia, asthma, atherosclerosis, bronchitis, cholecystitis, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, atopic dermatitis, dermatomyositis, diabetes mellitus, emphysema, atrophic gastritis, glomerulonephritis, gout, hypereosinophilia, irritable bowel syndrome, lupus erythematosus, multiple sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, myocardial or pericardial inflammation, osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, pancreatitis,
 25 polymyositis, rheumatoid arthritis, scleroderma, Sjögren's syndrome, and autoimmune thyroiditis; complications of cancer, hemodialysis, extracorporeal circulation; viral, bacterial, fungal, parasitic, protozoal, and helminthic infections and trauma; adenocarcinoma, leukemia, lymphoma, melanoma, sarcoma, and teratocarcinoma; astrocytoma, neuroma, glioma, neurocytoma, neuroblastoma; cancers of the prostate, pancreas, lung, tongue, brain, breast, .
 30 bladder, adrenal gland, thyroid, liver, uterus, ovary, kidney, testes, esophagus, small intestine, colon, rectum, and stomach. The polynucleotide sequences encoding Gp25L-H may be used in Southern or northern analysis, dot blot, or other membrane-based technologies; in PCR technologies; or in dip stick, pin, ELISA or chip assays utilizing fluids or tissues from patient

biopsies to detect altered Gp25L-H expression. Such qualitative or quantitative methods are well known in the art.

In a particular aspect, the nucleotide sequences encoding Gp25L-H may be useful in assays that detect activation or induction of various cancers, particularly those mentioned above.

5 The nucleotide sequences encoding Gp25L-H may be labeled by standard methods, and added to a fluid or tissue sample from a patient under conditions suitable for the formation of hybridization complexes. After a suitable incubation period, the sample is washed and the signal is quantitated and compared with a standard value. If the amount of signal in the biopsied or extracted sample is significantly altered from that of a comparable control sample, the nucleotide
10 sequences have hybridized with nucleotide sequences in the sample, and the presence of altered levels of nucleotide sequences encoding Gp25L-H in the sample indicates the presence of the associated disease. Such assays may also be used to evaluate the efficacy of a particular therapeutic treatment regimen in animal studies, in clinical trials, or in monitoring the treatment of an individual patient.

15 In order to provide a basis for the diagnosis of disease associated with expression of Gp25L-H, a normal or standard profile for expression is established. This may be accomplished by combining body fluids or cell extracts taken from normal subjects, either animal or human, with a sequence, or a fragment thereof, which encodes Gp25L-H, under conditions suitable for hybridization or amplification. Standard hybridization may be quantified by comparing the
20 values obtained from normal subjects with those from an experiment where a known amount of a substantially purified polynucleotide is used. Standard values obtained from normal samples may be compared with values obtained from samples from patients who are symptomatic for disease. Deviation between standard and subject values is used to establish the presence of disease.

Once disease is established and a treatment protocol is initiated, hybridization assays may
25 be repeated on a regular basis to evaluate whether the level of expression in the patient begins to approximate that which is observed in the normal patient. The results obtained from successive assays may be used to show the efficacy of treatment over a period ranging from several days to months.

With respect to cancer, the presence of a relatively high amount of transcript in biopsied
30 tissue from an individual may indicate a predisposition for the development of the disease, or may provide a means for detecting the disease prior to the appearance of actual clinical symptoms. A more definitive diagnosis of this type may allow health professionals to employ preventative measures or aggressive treatment earlier thereby preventing the development or

further progression of the cancer.

Additional diagnostic uses for oligonucleotides designed from the sequences encoding Gp25L-H may involve the use of PCR. Such oligomers may be chemically synthesized, generated enzymatically, or produced from a recombinant source. Oligomers will preferably
5 consist of two nucleotide sequences, one with sense orientation (5' → 3') and another with antisense (3' ← 5'), employed under optimized conditions for identification of a specific gene or condition. The same two oligomers, nested sets of oligomers, or even a degenerate pool of oligomers may be employed under less stringent conditions for detection and/or quantitation of closely related DNA or RNA sequences.

- 10 Methods which may also be used to quantitate the expression of Gp25L-H include radiolabeling or biotinylating nucleotides, coamplification of a control nucleic acid, and standard curves onto which the experimental results are interpolated (Melby, P.C. et al. (1993) J. Immunol. Methods, 159:235-244; Duplaa, C. et al. (1993) Anal. Biochem. 229-236). The speed of quantitation of multiple samples may be accelerated by running the assay in an ELISA format
15 where the oligomer of interest is presented in various dilutions and a spectrophotometric or colorimetric response gives rapid quantitation.

In another embodiment of the invention, the nucleic acid sequences which encode Gp25L-H may also be used to generate hybridization probes which are useful for mapping the naturally occurring genomic sequence. The sequences may be mapped to a particular chromosome or to a
20 specific region of the chromosome using well known techniques. Such techniques include FISH, FACS, or artificial chromosome constructions, such as yeast artificial chromosomes, bacterial artificial chromosomes, bacterial P1 constructions or single chromosome cDNA libraries as reviewed in Price, C.M. (1993) Blood Rev. 7:127-134, and Trask, B.J. (1991) Trends Genet. 7:149-154.

- 25 FISH (as described in Verma et al. (1988) Human Chromosomes: A Manual of Basic Techniques, Pergamon Press, New York, NY) may be correlated with other physical chromosome mapping techniques and genetic map data. Examples of genetic map data can be found in the 1994 Genome Issue of Science (265:1981f). Correlation between the location of the gene encoding Gp25L-H on a physical chromosomal map and a specific disease, or predisposition to a
30 specific disease, may help delimit the region of DNA associated with that genetic disease. The nucleotide sequences of the subject invention may be used to detect differences in gene sequences between normal, carrier, or affected individuals.

In situ hybridization of chromosomal preparations and physical mapping techniques such

as linkage analysis using established chromosomal markers may be used for extending genetic maps. Often the placement of a gene on the chromosome of another mammalian species, such as mouse, may reveal associated markers even if the number or arm of a particular human chromosome is not known. New sequences can be assigned to chromosomal arms, or parts thereof, by physical mapping. This provides valuable information to investigators searching for disease genes using positional cloning or other gene discovery techniques. Once the disease or syndrome has been crudely localized by genetic linkage to a particular genomic region, for example, AT to 11q22-23 (Gatti, R.A. et al. (1988) Nature 336:577-580), any sequences mapping to that area may represent associated or regulatory genes for further investigation. The nucleotide sequence of the subject invention may also be used to detect differences in the chromosomal location due to translocation, inversion, etc. among normal, carrier, or affected individuals.

In another embodiment of the invention, Gp25L-H, its catalytic or immunogenic fragments or oligopeptides thereof, can be used for screening libraries of compounds in any of a variety of drug screening techniques. The fragment employed in such screening may be free in solution, affixed to a solid support, borne on a cell surface, or located intracellularly. The formation of binding complexes, between Gp25L-H and the agent being tested, may be measured.

Another technique for drug screening which may be used provides for high throughput screening of compounds having suitable binding affinity to the protein of interest as described in published PCT application WO84/03564. In this method, as applied to Gp25L-H large numbers of different small test compounds are synthesized on a solid substrate, such as plastic pins or some other surface. The test compounds are reacted with Gp25L-H, or fragments thereof, and washed. Bound Gp25L-H is then detected by methods well known in the art. Purified Gp25L-H can also be coated directly onto plates for use in the aforementioned drug screening techniques. Alternatively, non-neutralizing antibodies can be used to capture the peptide and immobilize it on a solid support.

In another embodiment, one may use competitive drug screening assays in which neutralizing antibodies capable of binding Gp25L-H specifically compete with a test compound for binding Gp25L-H. In this manner, the antibodies can be used to detect the presence of any peptide which shares one or more antigenic determinants with Gp25L-H.

In additional embodiments, the nucleotide sequences which encode Gp25L-H may be used in any molecular biology techniques that have yet to be developed, provided the new techniques rely on properties of nucleotide sequences that are currently known, including, but not limited to, such properties as the triplet genetic code and specific base pair interactions.

The examples below are provided to illustrate the subject invention and are not included for the purpose of limiting the invention.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

I PROSNOT18 cDNA Library Construction

5 The PROSNOT18 cDNA library was constructed from microscopically normal prostate tissue associated with bladder tumor tissue which was obtained from a 58-year-old Caucasian male during a radical cystectomy. Other surgery included a radical prostatectomy, and excision of regional lymph nodes. The prostate was negative for metastasis of the bladder tumor, but did exhibit adenofibromatous hyperplasia. The patient had a history of alcohol and tobacco abuse.
10 Family history was unremarkable, except for a sibling with diabetes. The patient was not taking any medications.

The frozen tissues were homogenized and lysed using a Brinkmann Homogenizer Polytron PT-3000 (Brinkmann Instruments, Inc., Westbury, NJ) in guanidinium isothiocyanate solution. The lysates were centrifuged over a 5.7 M CsCl cushion using an Beckman SW28 rotor
15 in a Beckman L8-70M Ultracentrifuge (Beckman Instruments) for 18 hours at 25,000 rpm at ambient temperature. The RNA was extracted with acid phenol pH 4.7, precipitated using 0.3 M sodium acetate and 2.5 volumes of ethanol, resuspended in RNase-free water, and DNase treated at 37°C. The RNA extraction and precipitation were repeated as before. The mRNA was then isolated with the Qiagen Oligotex kit (QIAGEN, Inc., Chatsworth, CA) and used to construct the
20 cDNA libraries.

The RNA was handled according to the recommended protocols in the SuperScript Plasmid System for cDNA Synthesis and Plasmid Cloning (Cat. #18248-013; Gibco/BRL). PROSNOT18 cDNAs were fractionated on a Sepharose CL4B column (Cat. 275105, Pharmacia Upjohn), and those cDNAs exceeding 400 bp were ligated into pINCY I. The plasmid pINCY I
25 was subsequently transformed into DH5a™ competent cells (Cat. #18258-012, Gibco/BRL).

II Isolation and Sequencing of cDNA Clones

Plasmid DNA was released from the cells and purified using the REAL Prep 96 Plasmid Kit (Catalog #26173, QIAGEN, Inc.). The recommended protocol was employed except for the following changes: 1) the bacteria were cultured in 1 ml of sterile Terrific Broth (Catalog #22711,
30 Gibco/BRL) with carbenicillin at 25 mg/L and glycerol at 0.4%; 2) after inoculation, the cultures were incubated for 19 hours and at the end of incubation, the cells were lysed with 0.3 ml of lysis buffer; and 3) following isopropanol precipitation, the plasmid DNA pellet was resuspended in 0.1 ml of distilled water. After the last step in the protocol, samples were transferred to a 96-well

block for storage at 4° C.

The cDNAs were sequenced by the method of Sanger et al. (1975, J. Mol. Biol. 94:441f), using a Hamilton Micro Lab 2200 (Hamilton, Reno, NV) in combination with Peltier Thermal Cyclers (PTC200 from MJ Research, Watertown, MA) and Applied Biosystems 377 DNA

5 Sequencing Systems; and the reading frame was determined.

III Homology Searching of cDNA Clones and Their Deduced Proteins

The nucleotide sequences of the Sequence Listing or amino acid sequences deduced from them were used as query sequences against databases such as GenBank, SwissProt, BLOCKS, and Pima II. These databases which contain previously identified and annotated sequences were
10 searched for regions of homology (similarity) using BLAST, which stands for Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (Altschul, S.F. (1993) J. Mol. Evol. 36:290-300; Altschul et al. (1990) J. Mol. Biol. 215:403-410).

BLAST produces alignments of both nucleotide and amino acid sequences to determine sequence similarity. Because of the local nature of the alignments, BLAST is especially useful in
15 determining exact matches or in identifying homologs which may be of prokaryotic (bacterial) or eukaryotic (animal, fungal or plant) origin. Other algorithms such as the one described in Smith R.F. and T.F. Smith (1992; Protein Engineering 5:35-51), incorporated herein by reference, can be used when dealing with primary sequence patterns and secondary structure gap penalties. As disclosed in this application, the sequences have lengths of at least 49 nucleotides, and no more
20 than 12% uncalled bases (where N is recorded rather than A, C, G, or T).

The BLAST approach, as detailed in Karlin, S. and S.F. Altschul (1993; Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. 90:5873-7) and incorporated herein by reference, searches for matches between a query sequence and a database sequence, to evaluate the statistical significance of any matches found, and to report only those matches which satisfy the user-selected threshold of significance. In this
25 application, threshold was set at 10^{-25} for nucleotides and 10^{-14} for peptides.

Incyte nucleotide sequences were searched against the GenBank databases for primate (pri), rodent (rod), and mammalian sequences (mam), and deduced amino acid sequences from the same clones are searched against GenBank functional protein databases, mammalian (mamp), vertebrate (vrtp) and eukaryote (eukp), for homology. The relevant database for a particular
30 match were reported as a Gxxxx±p (where xxx is pri, rod, etc and if present, p = peptide).

IV Northern Analysis

Northern analysis is a laboratory technique used to detect the presence of a transcript of a gene and involves the hybridization of a labeled nucleotide sequence to a membrane on which

RNAs from a particular cell type or tissue have been bound (Sambrook et al., supra).

Analogous computer techniques using BLAST (Altschul, S.F. 1993 and 1990, supra) are used to search for identical or related molecules in nucleotide databases such as GenBank or the LIFESEQ™ database (Incyte Pharmaceuticals). This analysis is much faster than multiple, 5 membrane-based hybridizations. In addition, the sensitivity of the computer search can be modified to determine whether any particular match is categorized as exact or homologous.

The basis of the search is the product score which is defined as:

$$\frac{\% \text{ sequence identity} \times \% \text{ maximum BLAST score}}{100}$$

10 The product score takes into account both the degree of similarity between two sequences and the length of the sequence match. For example, with a product score of 40, the match will be exact within a 1-2% error; and at 70, the match will be exact. Homologous molecules are usually identified by selecting those which show product scores between 15 and 40, although lower scores may identify related molecules.

15 The results of northern analysis are reported as a list of libraries in which the transcript encoding Gp25L-H occurs. Abundance and percent abundance are also reported. Abundance directly reflects the number of times a particular transcript is represented in a cDNA library, and percent abundance is abundance divided by the total number of sequences examined in the cDNA library.

20 V Extension of Gp25L-H-Encoding Polynucleotides

Nucleic acid sequence from Incyte clone 1858818 or SEQ ID NO:2 is used to design oligonucleotide primers for extending a partial nucleotide sequence to full length or for obtaining 5' or 3', intron or other control sequences from genomic libraries. One primer is synthesized to initiate extension in the antisense direction (XLR) and the other is synthesized to extend sequence 25 in the sense direction (XLF). Primers are used to facilitate the extension of the known sequence "outward" generating amplicons containing new, unknown nucleotide sequence for the region of interest. The initial primers are designed from the cDNA using OLIGO 4.06 (National Biosciences), or another appropriate program, to be 22-30 nucleotides in length, to have a GC content of 50% or more, and to anneal to the target sequence at temperatures about 68°-72° C.

30 Any stretch of nucleotides which would result in hairpin structures and primer-primer dimerizations is avoided.

The original, selected cDNA libraries, or a human genomic library are used to extend the sequence; the latter is most useful to obtain 5' upstream regions. If more extension is necessary

or desired, additional sets of primers are designed to further extend the known region.

By following the instructions for the XL-PCR kit (Perkin Elmer) and thoroughly mixing the enzyme and reaction mix, high fidelity amplification is obtained. Beginning with 40 pmol of each primer and the recommended concentrations of all other components of the kit, PCR is

5 performed using the Peltier Thermal Cycler (PTC200; M.J. Research, Watertown, MA) and the following parameters:

	Step 1	94° C for 1 min (initial denaturation)
	Step 2	65° C for 1 min
	Step 3	68° C for 6 min
10	Step 4	94° C for 15 sec
	Step 5	65° C for 1 min
	Step 6	68° C for 7 min
	Step 7	Repeat step 4-6 for 15 additional cycles
	Step 8	94° C for 15 sec
15	Step 9	65° C for 1 min
	Step 10	68° C for 7:15 min
	Step 11	Repeat step 8-10 for 12 cycles
	Step 12	72° C for 8 min
20	Step 13	4° C (and holding)

A 5-10 μ l aliquot of the reaction mixture is analyzed by electrophoresis on a low concentration (about 0.6-0.8%) agarose mini-gel to determine which reactions were successful in extending the sequence. Bands thought to contain the largest products are selected and removed from the gel. Further purification involves using a commercial gel extraction method such as

25 QIAQuick™ (QIAGEN Inc., Chatsworth, CA). After recovery of the DNA, Klenow enzyme is used to trim single-stranded, nucleotide overhangs creating blunt ends which facilitate religation and cloning.

After ethanol precipitation, the products are redissolved in 13 μ l of ligation buffer, 1 μ l T4-DNA ligase (15 units) and 1 μ l T4 polynucleotide kinase are added, and the mixture is

30 incubated at room temperature for 2-3 hours or overnight at 16° C. Competent *E. coli* cells (in 40 μ l of appropriate media) are transformed with 3 μ l of ligation mixture and cultured in 80 μ l of SOC medium (Sambrook et al., supra). After incubation for one hour at 37° C, the whole transformation mixture is plated on Luria Bertani (LB)-agar (Sambrook et al., supra) containing 2x Carb. The following day, several colonies are randomly picked from each plate and cultured

35 in 150 μ l of liquid LB/2x Carb medium placed in an individual well of an appropriate, commercially-available, sterile 96-well microtiter plate. The following day, 5 μ l of each overnight culture is transferred into a non-sterile 96-well plate and after dilution 1:10 with water,

5 μ l of each sample is transferred into a PCR array.

For PCR amplification, 18 μ l of concentrated PCR reaction mix (3.3x) containing 4 units of rTth DNA polymerase, a vector primer, and one or both of the gene specific primers used for the extension reaction are added to each well. Amplification is performed using the following

5 conditions:

	Step 1	94° C for 60 sec
	Step 2	94° C for 20 sec
	Step 3	55° C for 30 sec
	Step 4	72° C for 90 sec
10	Step 5	Repeat steps 2-4 for an additional 29 cycles
	Step 6	72° C for 180 sec
	Step 7	4° C (and holding)

Aliquots of the PCR reactions are run on agarose gels together with molecular weight markers. The sizes of the PCR products are compared to the original partial cDNAs, and
15 appropriate clones are selected, ligated into plasmid, and sequenced.

VI Labeling and Use of Hybridization Probes

Hybridization probes derived from SEQ ID NO:2 are employed to screen cDNAs, genomic DNAs, or mRNAs. Although the labeling of oligonucleotides, consisting of about 20 base-pairs, is specifically described, essentially the same procedure is used with larger cDNA
20 fragments. Oligonucleotides are designed using state-of-the-art software such as OLIGO 4.06 (National Biosciences), labeled by combining 50 pmol of each oligomer and 250 μ Ci of [γ -³²P] adenosine triphosphate (Amersham) and T4 polynucleotide kinase (DuPont NEN®, Boston, MA). The labeled oligonucleotides are substantially purified with Sephadex G-25 superfine resin column (Pharmacia & Upjohn). A portion containing 10⁷ counts per minute of each of the sense
25 and antisense oligonucleotides is used in a typical membrane based hybridization analysis of human genomic DNA digested with one of the following endonucleases (Ase I, Bgl II, Eco RI, Pst I, Xba I, or Pvu II; DuPont NEN®).

The DNA from each digest is fractionated on a 0.7 percent agarose gel and transferred to nylon membranes (Nytran Plus, Schleicher & Schuell, Durham, NH). Hybridization is carried
30 out for 16 hours at 40°C. To remove nonspecific signals, blots are sequentially washed at room temperature under increasingly stringent conditions up to 0.1 x saline sodium citrate and 0.5% sodium-dodecyl sulfate. After XOMAT AR™ film (Kodak, Rochester, NY) is exposed to the blots in a Phosphorimager cassette (Molecular Dynamics, Sunnyvale, CA) for several hours, hybridization patterns are compared visually.

VII Antisense Molecules

Antisense molecules or nucleic acid sequence complementary to the Gp25L-H-encoding sequence, or any part thereof, is used to inhibit *in vivo* or *in vitro* expression of naturally occurring Gp25L-H. Although use of antisense oligonucleotides, comprising about 20 base-pairs, is specifically described, essentially the same procedure is used with larger cDNA fragments. An oligonucleotide based on the coding sequences of Gp25L-H, as shown in Figures 1A and 1B, is used to inhibit expression of naturally occurring Gp25L-H. The complementary oligonucleotide is designed from the most unique 5' sequence as shown in Figures 1A and 1B and used either to inhibit transcription by preventing promoter binding to the upstream nontranslated sequence or translation of an Gp25L-H-encoding transcript by preventing the ribosome from binding. Using an appropriate portion of the signal and 5' sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, an effective antisense oligonucleotide includes any 15-20 nucleotides spanning the region which translates into the signal or 5' coding sequence of the polypeptide as shown in Figs. 1A, 1B, and 1C.

VIII Expression of Gp25L-H

Expression of Gp25L-H is accomplished by subcloning the cDNAs into appropriate vectors and transforming the vectors into host cells. In this case, the cloning vector previously used for the generation of the cDNA library is used to express Gp25L-H in *E. coli*. Upstream of the cloning site, this vector contains a promoter for β -galactosidase, followed by sequence containing the amino-terminal Met, and the subsequent seven residues of β -galactosidase. Immediately following these eight residues is a bacteriophage promoter useful for transcription and a linker containing a number of unique restriction sites.

Induction of an isolated, transformed bacterial strain with IPTG using standard methods produces a fusion protein which consists of the first eight residues of β -galactosidase, about 5 to 15 residues of linker, and the full length protein. The signal residues direct the secretion of Gp25L-H into the bacterial growth media which can be used directly in the following assay for activity.

IX Demonstration of Gp25L-H Activity

Gp25L-H can be expressed in a mammalian cell line by transforming the cells with a eukaryotic expression vector encoding Gp25L-H. Eukaryotic expression vectors are commercially available, and the techniques to introduce them into cells are well known to those skilled in the art. To assay the subcellular localization of Gp25L-H, cells are fractionated as described by Walter, P. and Blobel, G. (1983; Methods Enzymol. 96:84-93). Equal amounts of protein from each fraction are applied to an SDS/10% polyacrylamide gel and blotted onto

membranes. Western blot analysis is performed using Gp25L-H anti-serum. The localization of Gp25L-H is assessed by the intensity of the corresponding band in the rough microsomal fraction relative to the intensity in the other fractions. Alternatively, the presence of Gp25L-H in cellular fractions is examined by fluorescence microscopy using a fluorescent antibody specific for

5 Gp25L-H.

X Production of Gp25L-H Specific Antibodies

Gp25L-H that is substantially purified using PAGE electrophoresis (Sambrook, supra), or other purification techniques, is used to immunize rabbits and to produce antibodies using standard protocols. The amino acid sequence deduced from SEQ ID NO:2 is analyzed using
10 DNASTAR software (DNASTAR Inc) to determine regions of high immunogenicity and a corresponding oligopolypeptide is synthesized and used to raise antibodies by means known to those of skill in the art. Selection of appropriate epitopes, such as those near the C-terminus or in hydrophilic regions, is described by Ausubel et al. (supra), and others.

Typically, the oligopeptides are 15 residues in length, synthesized using an Applied
15 Biosystems Peptide Synthesizer Model 431A using fmoc-chemistry, and coupled to keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH, Sigma, St. Louis, MO) by reaction with N-maleimidobenzoyl-N-hydroxysuccinimide ester (MBS; Ausubel et al., supra). Rabbits are immunized with the oligopeptide-KLH complex in complete Freund's adjuvant. The resulting antisera are tested for antipeptide activity, for example, by binding the peptide to plastic, blocking with 1% BSA,
20 reacting with rabbit antisera, washing, and reacting with radioiodinated, goat anti-rabbit IgG.

XI Purification of Naturally Occurring Gp25L-H Using Specific Antibodies

Naturally occurring or recombinant Gp25L-H is substantially purified by immunoaffinity chromatography using antibodies specific for Gp25L-H. An immunoaffinity column is constructed by covalently coupling Gp25L-H antibody to an activated chromatographic resin,
25 such as CNBr-activated Sepharose (Pharmacia & Upjohn). After the coupling, the resin is blocked and washed according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Media containing Gp25L-H is passed over the immunoaffinity column, and the column is washed under conditions that allow the preferential absorbance of Gp25L-H (e.g., high ionic strength buffers in the presence of detergent). The column is eluted under conditions that disrupt
30 antibody/Gp25L-H binding (eg, a buffer of pH 2-3 or a high concentration of a chaotrope, such as urea or thiocyanate ion), and Gp25L-H is collected.

XII Identification of Molecules Which Interact with Gp25L-H

Gp25L-H or biologically active fragments thereof are labeled with ¹²⁵I Bolton-Hunter

reagent (Bolton et al. (1973) Biochem. J. 133:529). Candidate molecules previously arrayed in the wells of a multi-well plate are incubated with the labeled Gp25L-H, washed and any wells with labeled Gp25L-H complex are assayed. Data obtained using different concentrations of Gp25L-H are used to calculate values for the number, affinity, and association of Gp25L-H with
5 the candidate molecules.

All publications and patents mentioned in the above specification are herein incorporated by reference. Various modifications and variations of the described method and system of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention. Although the invention has been described in connection with specific preferred
10 embodiments, it should be understood that the invention as claimed should not be unduly limited to such specific embodiments. Indeed, various modifications of the described modes for carrying out the invention which are obvious to those skilled in molecular biology or related fields are intended to be within the scope of the following claims.

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION

- (i) APPLICANT: INCYTE PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
- (ii) TITLE OF THE INVENTION: NEW HUMAN TRANSLOCATION ASSOCIATED
PROTEIN
- (iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 5
- (iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
(A) ADDRESSEE: Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
(B) STREET: 3174 Porter Drive
(C) CITY: Palo Alto
(D) STATE: CA
(E) COUNTRY: USA
(F) ZIP: 94304
- (v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
(A) MEDIUM TYPE: Diskette
(B) COMPUTER: IBM Compatible
(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: DOS
(D) SOFTWARE: FastSEQ for Windows Version 2.0
- (vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
(A) PCT APPLICATION NUMBER: To Be Assigned
(B) FILING DATE: Herewith
(C) CLASSIFICATION:
- (vii) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:
(A) APPLICATION NUMBER: US 08/852,809
(B) FILING DATE: 07-MAY-1997
- (viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
(A) NAME: Billings, Lucy J.
(B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 36,749
(C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: PF-0238 PCT
- (ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:
(A) TELEPHONE: 650-855-0555
(B) TELEFAX: 650-845-4166
(C) TELEX:
- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:
- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 218 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:
(A) LIBRARY: PROSNOT18
(B) CLONE: 1858818
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

Met Gly Arg Gln Ala Leu Leu Leu Leu Ala Leu Cys Ala Thr Gly Xaa
 1 5 10 15
 Gln Gly Leu Tyr Phe His Ile Gly Glu Thr Glu Lys Arg Cys Phe Ile
 20 25 30
 Glu Glu Ile Pro Asp Glu Thr Met Val Ile Gly Asn Tyr Arg Thr Gln
 35 40 45
 Met Trp Asp Lys Gln Lys Glu Val Phe Leu Pro Ser Thr Pro Gly Leu
 50 55 60
 Gly Met His Val Glu Val Lys Asp Pro Asp Gly Lys Val Val Leu Ser
 65 70 75 80
 Arg Gln Tyr Gly Ser Glu Gly Arg Phe Thr Phe Thr Thr His Thr Pro
 85 90 95
 Gly Asp His Gln Ile Cys Leu His Ser Asn Ser Thr Arg Met Ala Leu
 100 105 110
 Phe Ala Gly Gly Lys Leu Arg Val His Leu Asp Ile Gln Val Gly Glu
 115 120 125
 His Ala Asn Asn Tyr Pro Glu Ile Ala Ala Lys Asp Lys Leu Thr Glu
 130 135 140
 Leu Gln Leu Arg Pro Arg Gln Leu Leu Asp Gln Val Glu Gln Ile Gln
 145 150 155 160
 Lys Glu Gln Asp Tyr Gln Arg Tyr Arg Glu Glu Arg Phe Arg Leu Thr
 165 170 175
 Ser Xaa Xaa Thr Asn Gln Arg Val Leu Trp Trp Xaa Ile Ala Gln Thr
 180 185 190
 Val Ile Leu Ile Leu Thr Gly Xaa Leu Ala Asp Xaa Leu Thr Xaa Arg
 195 200 205
 Xaa Xaa Phe Glu Gly Gln Glu Xaa Xaa Val
 210 215

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 716 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

- (A) LIBRARY: PROSNOT18
- (B) CLONE: 1858818

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

GGCAGGTGTC	GGGGCTGGGC	CTCTNCGGGC	GATGGGGCGG	CAGGCCCTGC	TGCTTCTCGC	60
GCTGTGCGCC	ACAGGCGNCC	AGGGGCTCTA	CTTCCACATC	GGCGAGACCG	AGAAGCGCTG	120
TTTCATCGAG	GAAATCCCCG	ACGAGACCAT	GGTCATCGGC	AACTATCGTA	CCCAGATGTG	180
GGATAAGCAG	AAGGAGGTCT	TCCTGCCCTC	GACCCCTGGC	CTGGGCATGC	ACGTGGAAGT	240
GAAGGACCCC	GACGGCAAGG	TGGTGCTGTC	CCGGCAGTAC	GGCTCGGAGG	GCCGCTTCAC	300
GTTCAACCACC	CACACGCCCG	GTGACCATCA	AATCTGTCTG	CACTCCAATT	CTACCAGGAT	360
GGCTCTCTTC	GCTGGTGGCA	AACTGCGTGT	GCATCTCGAC	ATCCAGGTTG	GGGAGCATGC	420
CAACAACCTAC	CCTGAGATTG	CTGCAAAAGA	TAAGCTGACG	GAGCTACAGC	TCCGTCCCCG	480
CCAGTTGCTT	GATCAGGTGG	AACAGATTCA	GAAGGAGCAG	GATTACCAAA	GGTATCGTGA	540
AGAGCGCTTC	CGACTNACGA	GCGNGAGNAC	CAACCAGAGG	GTCCCTATGGT	GGTNCATTGC	600
TCAGACTGTC	ATCCTCATCC	TCACTGGGNA	TCTGGCAGAT	GNNTTAACCT	NAAGGGNCTT	660
NTTTGAGGGC	CAAGAAAGNT	NGGTGTAAGT	GCCTTCTTTG	TATNACCCTT	CCTTAG	716

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 214 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

- (A) LIBRARY: GenBank
- (B) CLONE: 996057

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

```

Met Arg Thr Leu Leu Leu Val Leu Trp Leu Ala Thr Arg Gly Ser Ala
 1           5           10           15
Leu Tyr Phe His Ile Gly Glu Thr Glu Lys Lys Cys Phe Ile Glu Glu
          20           25           30
Ile Pro Asp Glu Thr Met Val Ile Gly Asn Tyr Arg Thr Gln Leu Tyr
          35           40           45
Asp Lys Gln Arg Glu Glu Tyr Gln Pro Ala Thr Pro Gly Phe Gly Met
          50           55           60
Cys Val Glu Val Lys Asp Pro Glu Asp Lys Val Ile Leu Ala Arg Glu
          65           70           75           80
Tyr Gly Ser Glu Gly Arg Phe Thr Phe Thr Ser His Thr Pro Gly Glu
          85           90           95
His Gln Ile Cys Leu His Ser Asn Ser Thr Lys Phe Ser Leu Phe Ala
          100          105          110
Gly Gly Met Leu Arg Val His Leu Asp Ile Gln Val Gly Glu His Ala
          115          120          125
Asn Asp Tyr Ala Glu Ile Pro Ala Lys Asp Lys Leu Ser Glu Leu Gln
          130          135          140
Leu Arg Val Arg Gln Leu Val Glu Gln Val Glu Gln Ile Gln Lys Glu
          145          150          155          160
Gln Asn Tyr Gln Arg Trp Arg Glu Glu Arg Phe Arg Gln Thr Ser Glu
          165          170          175
Ser Thr Asn Gln Arg Val Leu Trp Trp Ser Ile Leu Gln Thr Leu Ile
          180          185          190
Leu Val Ala Ile Gly Val Trp Gln Met Arg His Leu Lys Ser Phe Phe
          195          200          205
Glu Ala Lys Lys Leu Val
          210

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 215 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

- (A) LIBRARY: GenBank
- (B) CLONE: 848

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

```

Met Pro Met Leu Ala Phe Ala Leu Ser Phe Tyr Phe Ser Leu Ser Thr
 1           5           10           15
Ala Phe Tyr Phe His Val Gly Glu Arg Glu Glu Lys Cys Ile Ile Glu
          20           25           30
Asp Ile Pro Ser Asp Thr Leu Val Thr Gly Thr Phe Lys Thr Gln Gln
          35           40           45

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Trp Asp Phe Arg Arg Gln Asp Phe Leu Glu Ser Ala Pro Gly Leu Gly
 50      55      60
Met Phe Val Thr Val Thr Tyr Asn Asp Glu Val Leu Leu Ser Lys
65      70      75      80
Leu Tyr Gly Pro Gln Gly Arg Phe Tyr Phe Thr Ser His Ser Pro Gly
      85      90      95
Glu His Ile Ile Cys Leu Glu Ser Asn Ser Thr Arg Leu Val Ser Phe
      100      105      110
Gly Gly Ser Lys Leu Arg Ile His Leu Glu Ile Arg Val Gly Gln His
      115      120      125
Asp Leu Asp Ala Ala Ile Ala Gln Ala Lys Asp Lys Val Asn Glu Val
      130      135      140
Ser Phe Lys Leu Glu His Leu Ile Glu Gln Ile Glu Gln Ile Val Lys
      145      150      155      160
Glu Gln Asn Tyr Gln Arg Asp Arg Glu Glu Asn Phe Arg Met Ile Ser
      165      170      175
Glu Asp Thr Asn Ser Asn Val Leu Trp Trp Ala Phe Ala Gln Thr Leu
      180      185      190
Ile Phe Ile Ala Ile Gly Ile Phe Gln Met Lys Ser Leu Lys Asn Phe
      195      200      205
Phe Ile Ala Lys Lys Leu Val
      210      215

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 205 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

- (A) LIBRARY: GenBank
- (B) CLONE: 1063411

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

```

Met Met Trp Leu Leu Leu Phe Leu Gly Pro Cys Phe Leu Leu Pro Gly
 1      5      10      15
Thr Gly Ala Ile Ser Phe Tyr Leu Arg Pro Leu Thr Lys Lys Cys Leu
      20      25      30
Lys Glu Glu Ile His Lys Asp Val Leu Val Thr Gly Gln Tyr Glu Val
      35      40      45
Ser Glu Gln Pro Gly Leu Thr Cys Asp Leu Lys Val Thr Asp Ser Ile
      50      55      60
Gly Pro Tyr Leu Tyr Ser Lys Glu Glu Ala Lys Lys Gly Lys Phe Ala
      65      70      75      80
Phe Thr Thr Asp Asp Tyr Asp Val Tyr Glu Val Cys Phe Glu Ser Lys
      85      90      95
Ser Ala Ser Asp Met Gly Phe Thr Asp Gln Leu Ile Val Leu Asp Ile
      100      105      110
Lys His Gly Val Glu Ala Lys Asn Tyr Glu Asp Val Ala Lys Thr Glu
      115      120      125
Lys Leu Lys Pro Leu Glu Val Glu Leu Arg Arg Leu Glu Asp Leu Thr
      130      135      140
His Ser Val Val Lys Asp Phe Ser Tyr Met Lys Lys Arg Glu Glu Glu
      145      150      155      160
Met Arg Asp Thr Asn Glu Ser Thr Ser Leu Arg Val Leu Tyr Phe Ser
      165      170      175

```

Met	Phe	Ser	Met	Phe	Cys	Leu	Val	Ala	Leu	Ala	Thr	Trp	Gln	Val	Cys
			180					185					190		
Tyr	Leu	Arg	His	Phe	Phe	Lys	Ala	Lys	Lys	Leu	Ile	Glu			
		195					200					205			

What is claimed is:

1. A substantially purified human translocation associated protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or fragments thereof.
2. An isolated and purified polynucleotide sequence encoding the human
5 translocation associated protein of claim 1.
3. A polynucleotide sequence which hybridizes under stringent conditions to the polynucleotide sequence of claim 2.
4. A hybridization probe comprising the polynucleotide sequence of claim 2.
5. An isolated and purified polynucleotide sequence comprising SEQ ID NO:2 or
10 variants thereof.
6. A polynucleotide sequence which is complementary to the polynucleotide sequence of claim 2 or variants thereof.
7. A hybridization probe comprising the polynucleotide sequence of claim 6.
8. An expression vector containing the polynucleotide sequence of claim 2.
- 15 9. A host cell containing the vector of claim 8.
10. A method for producing a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 the method comprising the steps of:
 - a) culturing the host cell of claim 9 under conditions suitable for the expression of the polypeptide; and
 - 20 b) recovering the polypeptide from the host cell culture.
11. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a substantially purified human translocation associated protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 in conjunction with a suitable pharmaceutical carrier.
12. A purified antibody which binds specifically to the polypeptide of claim 1.
- 25 13. A purified antagonist which specifically binds to and modulates the activity of the polypeptide of claim 1.
14. A method for treating a disorder associated with protein processing and maturation comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment an effective amount of the pharmaceutical composition of claim 11.
- 30 15. A method for treating cancer comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment an effective amount of the antagonist of claim 13.
16. A method for detection of a polynucleotide encoding a human translocation associated protein in a biological sample comprising the steps of:

- a) hybridizing the polynucleotide of claim 6 to nucleic acid material of a biological sample, thereby forming a hybridization complex; and
 - b) detecting said hybridization complex, wherein the presence of said complex correlates with the presence of a polynucleotide encoding human translocation
- 5 associated protein in said biological sample.

9	18	27	36	45	54
G GCA GGT GTC GGG GCT GGG CCT GGC CTN CGG ATG GGG CAG GCC CTG CTG			M G R Q A L		
63	72	81	90	99	108
CTT CTC GCG CTG TGC GCC ACA GGC GNC CAG GGG CTC TAC TTC CAC ATC GGC GAG			L A L C A T G X Q G L Y F H I G E		
117	126	135	144	153	162
ACC GAG AAG CGC TGT TTC ATC GAG GAA ATC CCC GAC GAG ACC ATG GTC ATC GGC			T E K R C F I E E I P D E T M V I G		
171	180	189	198	207	216
AAC TAT CGT ACC CAG ATG TGG GAT AAG CAG AAG GAG GTC TTC CTG CCC TCG ACC			N Y R T Q M W D K Q K E V F L P S T		
225	234	243	252	261	270
CCT GGC CTG GGC ATG CAC GTG GAA GTG AAG GAC CCC GAC GGC AAG GTG GTG CTG			P G L G M H V E V K D P D G K V V L		
279	288	297	306	315	324
TCC CGG CAG TAC GGC TCG GAG GGC CGC CGC TTC ACG TTC ACC ACC CAC ACG CCC GGT			S R Q Y G S E G R F T F T T H T P G		
333	342	351	360	369	378
GAC CAT CAA ATC TGT CTG CAC TCC AAT TCT ACC AGG ATG GCT CTC TTC GCT GGT			D H Q I C L H S S N S T R M A L F A G		

FIGURE 1A

387 GGC AAA CTG CGT GTG CAT CTC GAC ATC CAG GTT GGG GAG CAT GCC AAC AAC TAC 432
 G K L R V H L D I Q V G E H A N N Y

 441 CCT GAG ATT GCT GCA AAA GAT AAG CTG ACG GAG CTA CAG CTC CGT CCC CGC CAG 486
 P E I A A K D K L T E L Q L R P R Q

 495 TTG CTT GAT CAG GTG GAA CAG ATT CAG AAG GAG CAG GAT TAC CAA AGG TAT CGT 540
 L L D Q V E Q I Q K E Q Q D Y Q R Y R

 549 GAA GAG CGC TTC CGA CTN ACG AGC GNG AGN ACC AAC CAG AGG GTC CTA TGG TGG 594
 E R F R L T S X X X T N Q Q R V L W W

 603 TNC ATT GCT CAG ACT GTC ATC CTC ATC CTC ACT GGG NAT CTG GCA GAT GNN TTA 648
 X I A Q T V I L I L T G X X L A D X L

 657 ACC TNA AGG GNC TTN TTT GAG GGC CAA GAA AGN TNG GTG TAA GTG CCT TCT TTG 702
 T X R X X F E G Q E X X V

 666
 711 TAT NAC CCT TCC TTA G

FIGURE 1B

1	M	G	R	Q	A	L	L	L	A	-	L	C	A	T	G	X	Q	G	L	Y	F	H	I	G	E	T	E	K	R	1858818			
1	M	-	R	T	L	L	L	V	L	W	-	L	A	T	R	G	S	-	A	L	Y	F	H	I	G	E	T	E	K	K	GI 996057		
1	M	P	M	-	L	A	F	A	L	S	-	F	Y	F	S	L	S	T	A	F	Y	F	H	V	G	E	R	E	E	K	GI 848		
1	M	M	W	L	L	L	F	L	G	P	C	F	F	L	L	P	G	T	G	A	I	S	F	Y	L	R	P	L	T	K	K	GI 1063411	
30	C	F	I	E	E	I	P	D	E	T	M	V	I	G	N	Y	R	T	Q	M	W	D	K	Q	K	E	V	F	L	P	1858818		
28	C	F	I	E	E	I	P	D	E	T	M	V	I	G	N	Y	R	T	Q	L	Y	D	K	Q	R	E	Y	Q	P	GI 996057			
29	C	I	I	E	D	I	P	S	D	T	L	V	T	G	T	F	K	T	Q	Q	W	D	F	R	R	Q	D	F	L	E	GI 848		
31	C	L	K	E	E	I	H	K	D	V	L	V	T	G	Q	Y	E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	V	S	GI 1063411
60	S	T	P	G	L	G	M	H	V	E	V	K	D	P	D	G	K	V	V	L	S	R	Q	Y	G	S	E	G	R	F	1858818		
58	A	T	P	G	F	G	M	C	V	E	V	K	D	P	E	D	K	V	I	L	A	R	E	Y	G	S	E	G	R	F	GI 996057		
59	S	A	P	G	L	G	M	F	V	T	V	T	Y	N	D	E	V	L	L	S	K	L	Y	G	P	Q	G	R	F	GI 848			
50	E	Q	P	G	L	T	C	D	L	K	V	T	D	S	I	G	P	Y	L	Y	S	K	E	E	A	K	K	G	K	F	GI 1063411		
90	T	F	T	T	H	T	P	G	D	H	Q	I	C	L	H	S	N	S	T	R	M	A	L	F	A	G	G	K	L	R	1858818		
88	T	F	T	S	H	T	P	G	E	H	Q	I	C	L	H	S	N	S	T	K	F	S	L	F	A	G	G	M	L	R	GI 996057		
89	Y	F	T	S	H	S	P	G	E	H	I	I	C	L	E	S	N	S	T	R	L	V	S	F	G	G	S	K	L	R	GI 848		
80	A	F	T	T	D	D	Y	D	V	Y	E	V	C	F	E	S	K	S	A	S	D	M	G	F	T	D	Q	L	-	-	-	GI 1063411	

FIGURE 2A

120	V	H	L	D	I	Q	V	G	E	H	A	N	N	Y	P	E	I	A	A	K	D	K	L	T	E	L	Q	L	R	P	1858818
118	V	H	L	D	I	Q	V	G	E	H	A	N	D	Y	A	E	I	P	A	K	D	K	L	S	E	L	Q	L	R	V	GI 996057
119	I	H	L	E	I	R	V	G	Q	H	D	L	D	A	A	I	A	Q	A	K	D	K	V	N	E	V	S	F	K	L	GI 848
108	I	V	L	D	I	K	H	G	V	E	A	K	N	Y	E	D	V	A	K	T	E	K	L	P	L	E	V	E	L	GI 1063411	
150	R	Q	L	L	D	Q	V	E	Q	I	Q	K	E	Q	D	Y	Q	R	Y	R	E	E	R	F	R	L	T	S	X	X	1858818
148	R	Q	L	V	E	Q	V	E	Q	I	Q	K	E	Q	N	Y	Q	R	W	R	E	E	R	F	R	Q	T	S	E	S	GI 996057
149	E	H	L	I	E	Q	I	E	Q	I	V	K	E	Q	N	Y	Q	R	D	R	E	E	N	F	R	M	I	S	E	D	GI 848
138	R	R	L	E	D	L	T	H	S	V	V	K	D	F	S	Y	M	K	K	R	E	E	E	M	R	T	N	E	S	GI 1063411	
180	T	N	Q	R	V	L	W	W	X	I	A	Q	T	V	I	L	I	L	T	G	X	L	A	D	X	L	T	X	R	X	1858818
178	T	N	Q	R	V	L	W	W	S	I	L	Q	T	L	I	L	V	A	I	G	V	W	-	Q	M	R	H	L	K	S	GI 996057
179	T	N	S	N	V	L	W	W	A	F	A	Q	T	L	I	F	I	A	I	G	I	F	-	Q	M	K	S	L	K	N	GI 848
168	T	S	L	R	V	L	Y	F	S	M	F	S	M	F	C	L	V	A	L	A	T	W	-	Q	V	C	Y	L	R	H	GI 1063411
210	X	F	E	G	Q	E	X	X	V	1858818																					
207	F	F	E	A	K	-	K	L	V	GI 996057																					
208	F	F	I	A	K	-	K	L	V	GI 848																					
197	F	F	K	A	K	L	I	E	GI 1063411																						

FIGURE 2B

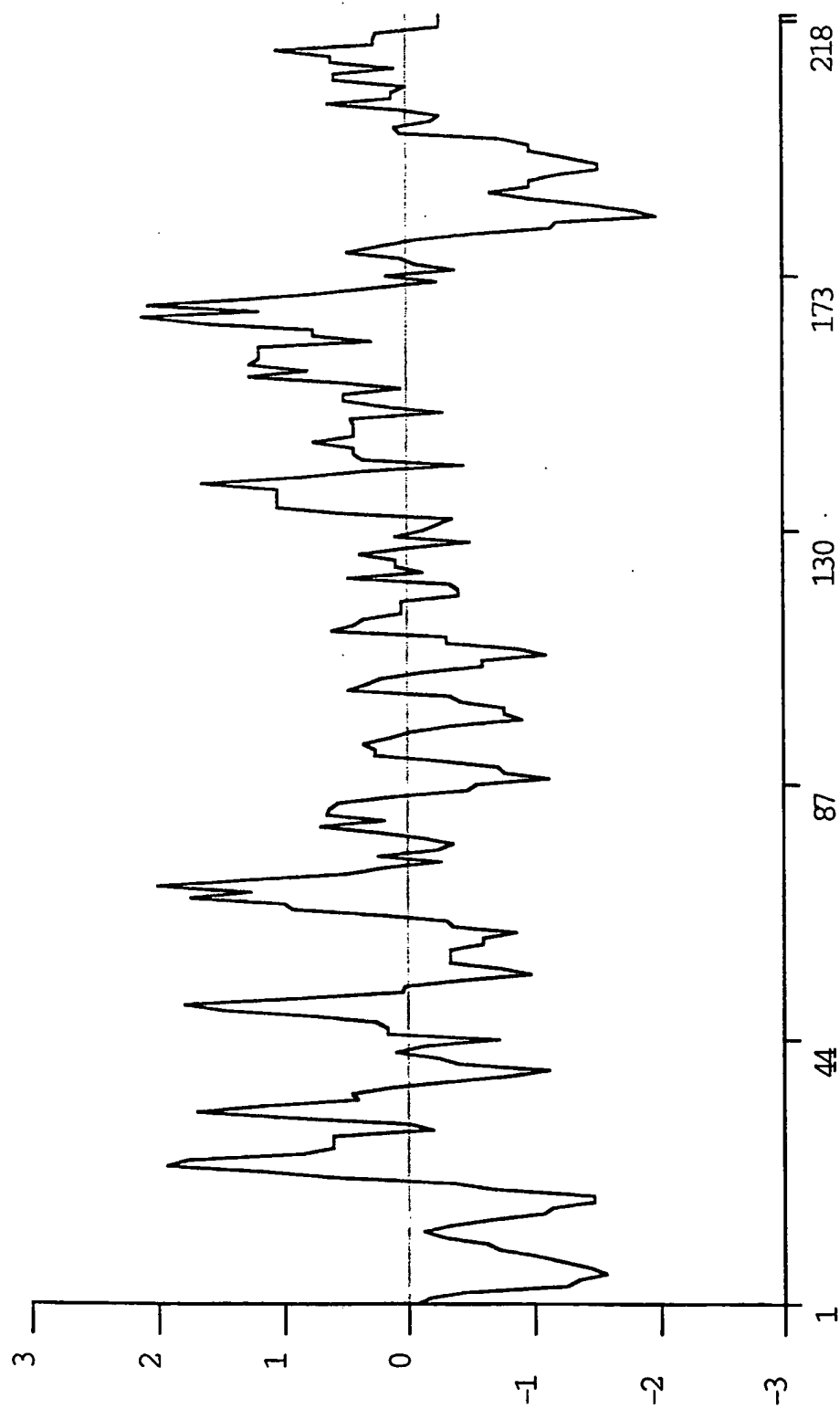


FIGURE 3A

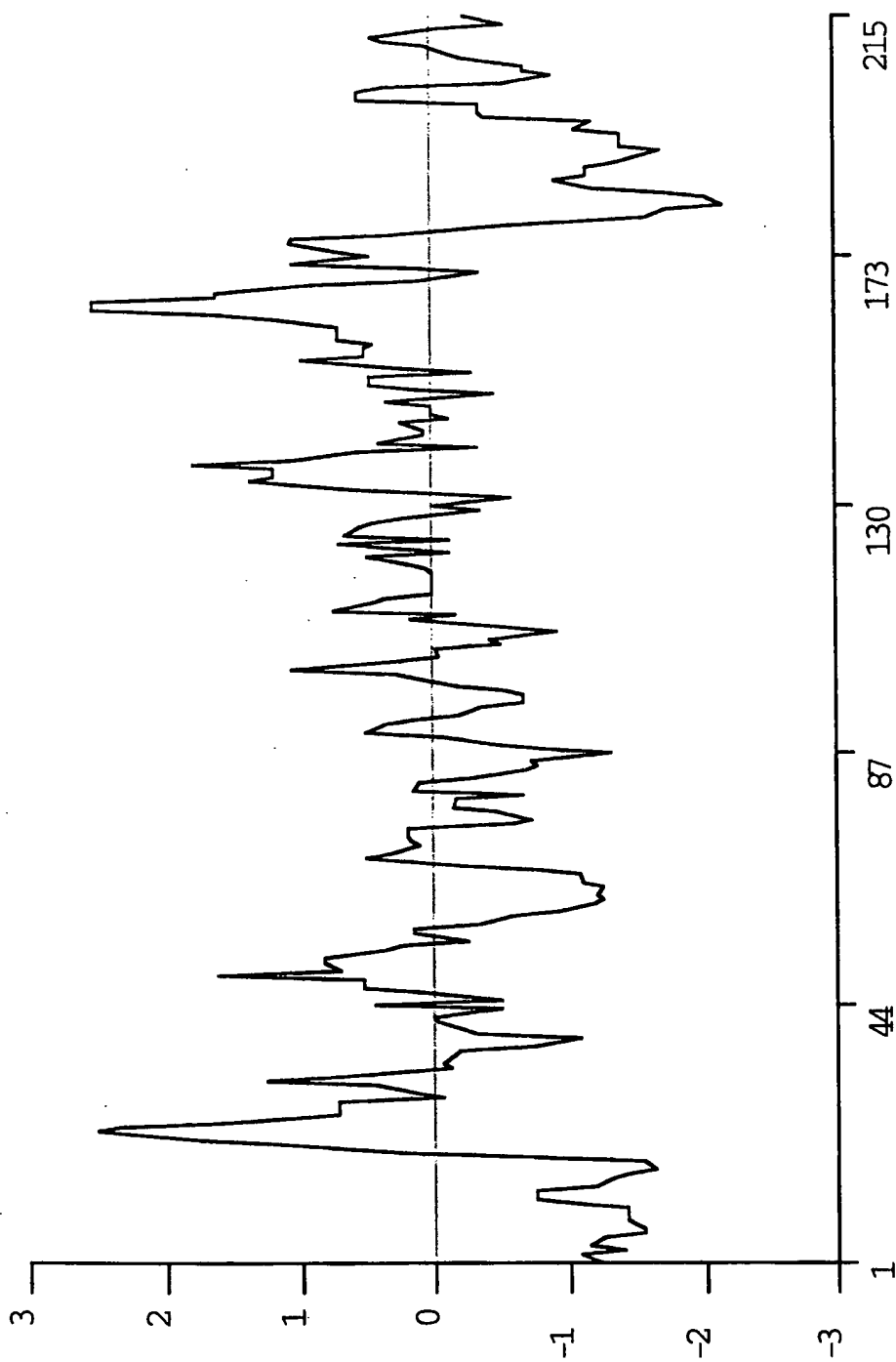


FIGURE 3B

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/US 98/09095

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 C12N15/12 C07K14/705 A61K38/17 C12Q1/68 C07K16/28

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C12N C07K C12Q A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	DATABASE EMBL - EMHUM1 Entry HSGP2512g, Acc.No. X90872, 25 September 1995 DOMINGUEZ, M. ET AL.: "H.sapiens mRNA for gp25L2" XP002072969 cited in the application	3
Y	see the whole document ---	1,2,4-10
X	DATABASE EMBL - EMEST13 Entry HSH96534, Acc.No. H96534, 9 December 1995 HILLIER, L. ET AL.: "yw04c10.r1 Soares melanocyte 2NbHM Homo sapiens cDNA clone 251250 5' similar to SP:G25L_CANFA P27869 GLYCOPROTEIN 25L PRECURSOR ;." XP002072970	3
Y	see the whole document ---	1,2,4-10

-/--



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
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- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

28 July 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

13/08/1998

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Authorized officer

Smalt, R

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	DATABASE EMBL - EMBEST8 Entry HS170369, Acc.No. W61170, 9 June 1996 HILLIER, L. ET AL.: "zd31a04.r1 Soares fetal heart NbHH19W Homo sapiens cDNA clone 342222 5' similar to SW:G25L_CANFA P27869 GLYCOPROTEIN 25L PRECURSOR ;."	3
Y	XP002072971 see the whole document ---	1,2,4-10
A	WO 95 05810 A (BERGERON JOHN J M ;UNIV MCGILL (CA); THOMAS DAVID Y (CA); CANADA N) 2 March 1995 see the whole document ---	
A	WADA, I. ET AL.: "SSR-alpha and associated calnexin are major calcium binding proteins of the endoplasmic reticulum membrane." JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, vol. 266, no. 29, 15 October 1991, pages 19599-610, XP002072968 cited in the application see the whole document -----	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 98/09095

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of Item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Remark: Although claim(s) 14 and 15
is(are) directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal
body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged
effects of the compound/composition.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such
an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of Item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all
searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment
of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report
covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is
restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 98/09095

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9505810 A	02-03-1995	AU 7487994 A	21-03-1995
		CA 2169210 A	02-03-1995
		EP 0714290 A	05-06-1996
		JP 9501922 T	25-02-1997
		US 5691306 A	25-11-1997
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